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PLAUTUS - CAPTIVI

WITH VOCABULARY

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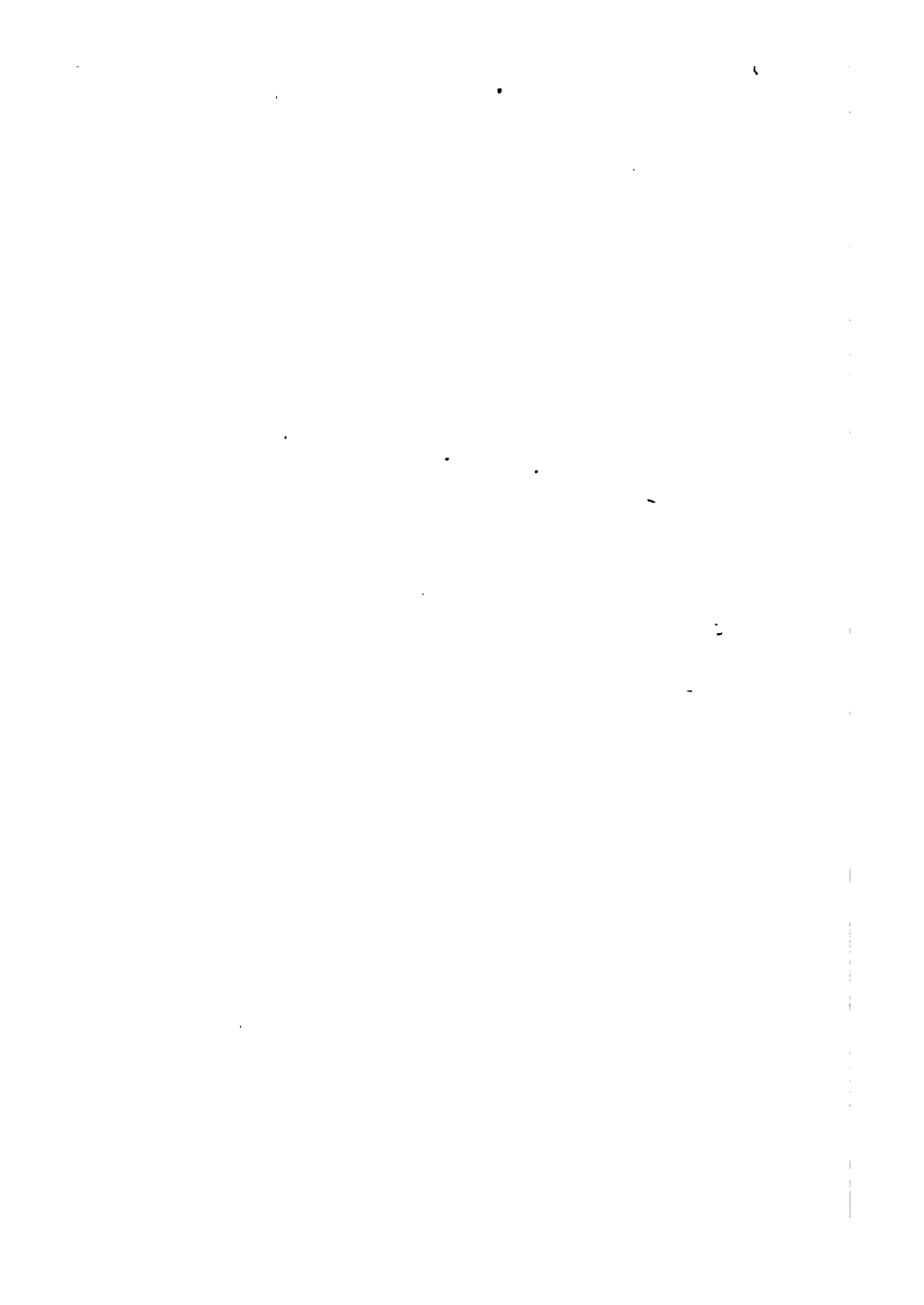
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THE CAPTIVI OF PLAUTUS

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THE CAPTIVI OF PLAUTUS

WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND VOCABULARY

BY THE

REV. J. HENSON, M.A.

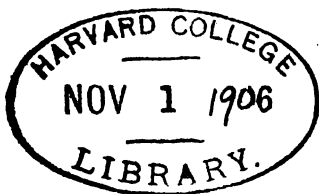
CHAPLAIN AND ASSISTANT MASTER AT READING SCHOOL
LATE SCHOLAR OF WORCESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD

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PREFACE

In preparing this edition of the *Captivi*, I have been guided mainly by what my experience shows to be the requirements of moderately advanced students. In the notes an attempt has been made to unite brevity of expression with sufficiency in the explanation of necessary points. Few translations are given—and those are, for the most part, as literal as possible—as I find that if a boy is presented with an idiomatic translation, he brings a parrot-like recollection of it into form or examination, without having troubled to enquire for himself how it was obtained. In this way he misses a great part of the good to be gained from studying the language; his memory may be strengthened, but his power of observation is certainly blunted. It is far preferable that a boy should hammer out the meaning for himself, and then correct his style either with the assistance of his tutor, or by means of the specimen translations which are given at the end of the book.

For the text I have followed mainly the Teubner edition, using, however, my own judgment in certain disputed passages, and rejecting many of the expedients which Schoell and others employ in order to avoid hiatus. That Plautus frequently made use of the hiatus, I cannot doubt; and I have only adopted the suggestions embodied in the Teubner text when homœoteleuton, or some other similarity in neighbouring words, might have caused the omission of one of them.

In the account of the Prosody no attempt has been made at completeness. Such a task would be impossible in a volume

of this size, and students who wish to prosecute researches in this direction are recommended to refer to some of the excellent German or English books on the subject.

I have made free use of several editions of Plautus from Lambinus onwards, but in particular I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the editions of Professor Lindsay and of Mr. Hallidie.

READING SCHOOL

May 27, 1905

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION—	
I. The Life of Plautus - - - - -	ix
II. The Roman Theatre - - - - -	x
III. The Captivi - - - - -	xi
IV. The Story of the Play - - - - -	xii
V. Prosody - - - - -	xv
VI. Metre - - - - -	xvii
TEXT - - - - -	I
NOTES - - - - -	69
SPECIMEN TRANSLATIONS - - - - -	105
APPENDIX—THE MSS. AND VARIOUS READINGS - - -	107
INDEX - - - - -	113

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
Scene from New Comedy - - - - -	2
Actor as Parasite - - - - -	4
Actor as Elderly Man - - - - -	6
Bird in Cage - - - - -	7
Calculating Tablet - - - - -	11
Niche for Sacrificing to Genius - - - - -	18
Samian Ware - - - - -	19
Triclinium - - - - -	29
Madness of Ajax - - - - -	38
Bakery - - - - -	49
Fish-Baskets (peasant going to market) - - - - -	50
Kitchen Dresser with Cooking-Vessels, from Pompeii - - - - -	59
Seria - - - - -	60
Boy Playing with Duck - - - - -	66

INTRODUCTION

I. THE LIFE OF PLAUTUS

Titus Maccius Plautus was born about the year 255 B.C. in the little Umbrian town of Sassina. His origin was almost certainly humble, and was possibly even servile. At some unknown date he migrated to Rome, where as an actor he amassed a sum of money which he soon lost in speculation. He then followed the example of many another actor, and turned playwright—at least, so far as that name can be applied to one who merely translates and adapts the works of a foreign dramatist. His literary activity, which began in 224 B.C., was only terminated by his death in 184. No less than 130 plays were attributed to his pen in ancient times, but of these only 20 are extant. Though it is not easy to believe that the survival of these plays is due (in every case) to their superlative merit,—for some of them are dull and stupid to a degree,—we know too little of the history of the Plautine writings to be able to assign any reason for the accidental survival of these plays and the loss of the remainder. A possible explanation is that the 20 extant plays are genuine, while the lost plays are only “Plautine”—that is, they are the productions of a body of men who wrote under the same circumstances and with the same aims as Plautus, though, from the greater popularity and fame of the latter, they were all attributed to him when their proper authors had been forgotten.

The whole of the surviving plays, with one possible exception—the *Amphitryon*—are adapted from the Greek New Comedy, especially from the words of Philemon, Diphilus, and Menander. They are known as *fabulae palliatae*, because the male characters appeared in the Greek *pallium*, and not in the Roman *toga*. Yet in spite of Greek scenes, Greek costumes, and Greek names, we probably have in Plautus a very accurate representation of the Roman manners of the period.

II. THE ROMAN THEATRE

Though the Romans borrowed from Greece all the other elements of their drama, they were long in imitating the magnificence of the Greek theatres, and the stage on which the plays of Plautus were exhibited was rude in the extreme. Until nearly a generation after the death of Plautus, the theatre was merely a temporary construction; in 154 Scipio Nasica, on the ground of public morals, successfully opposed the building of a permanent theatre, though the contract for it had already been made. Until the erection of a permanent theatre, temporary constructions were employed, consisting of a raised wooden stage (*pulpitum*) standing in front of an ornamented background (*scaena*). The auditorium or *cavea* sloped upwards away from the stage. Immediately in front of the stage, a space was set apart for the senators; and later, a special place was assigned to the Equites also. The whole of the free population was admitted to the rest of the theatre, without charge; the women sat at the extreme back of the *cavea*. There was no seating accommodation, but the spectators probably brought their own chairs or stools.

The audience was turbulent and difficult to control; it is evident from the prologue to the *Captivi* that the beginning of a play was liable to be disturbed by late-comers; and the main object of the prologue appears to be the securing of the attention and good-humour of the audience. A very good picture of the humours of the *cavea* is given in the prologue to the *Poenulus*, where crying babies, chattering women, and restlessness among the spectators are the least part of the difficulties with which the actors had to contend.

The scene is nearly always laid in a street or square, outside the house or houses of the principal characters. The doors opened outwards on to the street, and it was usual to knock before coming out of the house; hence a knock on the door means that someone is leaving the house, not that someone is about to enter it. This method of opening the door outwards gave a good opportunity for eaves-droppers to overhear what was said by the person leaving the house, and yet to remain on the stage in full view of the audience; and such situations are of frequent occurrence.

By a convention which emanated from the actual position of the theatre at Athens, actors entering on the right of the stage

were understood to be coming from the harbour, while those who appeared from the left came from the market-place or from the country.

The curtain was not dropped, as in a modern theatre, but was raised from the stage by means of pulleys.

It has been already stated (p. ix) that the actors (*histriones*) wore the Greek *pallium*, and not the Roman *toga*. The colour of the *pallium* varied with the rôle of its wearer: old men wore white, parasites black, gray, or brown, young men bright colours. A familiar figure was the "*servus currens*", who bundled up his *pallium* round his neck, that it might not impede his haste.

About the year 100 B.C. Roscius Gallus introduced the use of masks from Greece, where they had been employed in comedy from very early times. Each mask was recognized by the spectators as designating a particular class of person; and it was accordingly possible to tell at the first glance whether an old man was a domestic tyrant, a henpecked husband, a miser, or a genial paterfamilias. There were nine recognized varieties of masks for old men, and so nine, and only nine, kinds of old men could be depicted by the dramatist. There were seven masks for slaves, fourteen for young ladies, and three for old.

III. THE *CAPTIVI*

The date of the first production of the play is unknown, but can be determined approximately by the help of two historical allusions in the text. Of these, the allusion in l. 888 to the Boii is far from definite, for that nation caused the Romans almost ceaseless trouble from the time of its great inroad and defeat at Telamon, 225 B.C., until its final crushing defeat at Mutina, 193. But this latter date, or the next year, will serve as a *terminus ad quem*, or the allusion would possess very little point. A comparison of the allusion (in l. 90) to the Porta Trigemina, with Livy xxxv. 10, contributes something, for Livy says that an *emporium* existed outside that gate as early as 193, but probably (as may be implied) not much earlier. The probability then is that either the year 193 or 192 witnessed the first performance of the play.

Among the writings of Plautus and Terence the *Captivi* occupies a unique position. The stock characters of the Middle and New Comedy of Greece, which duly reappear in the Roman adaptations,

do indeed make their appearance in this play, but they are transfigured and glorified. The old man is the victim neither of senile passion nor of filial intrigue. Hegio, indeed, is one of the most pleasing characters that walk the Roman stage. His geniality, generosity, and open-heartedness are a very delightful change from the usual caricature of a deluded dotard. Nor are the younger characters worse drawn or less charming;—Tyndarus, the hero of the piece, who stays in captivity to enable his master to escape, and who faces the consequent punishment with a noble resignation; Philocrates,—a character far removed from the idle or vicious young man of Roman comedy,—who, after securing his own escape, does not forget his faithful slave; Ergasilus the parasite, always witty and amusing, yet, as so seldom occurs, ever avoiding adulation and vulgarity.

The minor characters are equally well drawn. Aristophontes, after being baited by Tyndarus until he flies into such a rage that Hegio almost believes he is as mad as Tyndarus asserts, very generously tries to beg his tormentor off when he learns the true facts of the case. Philopolemus makes a very brief appearance, but impresses us favourably; the unrepentant Stalagmus meets his deserts with a stolid and surly indifference; and the Lorarii indulge in the proper admixture of jocosity and indifference to the fate and sufferings of their newly-acquired fellow-slaves.

The main interest of the drama lies in the newness of its motive,—the devotion of a slave to his master, and of a master to his slave, instead of the wearisome repetition of the usually disgraceful love intrigue; its whole atmosphere is simple and pure, and its humour is the humour of pathos rather than of cynicism.

IV. THE STORY OF THE PLAY

There is no need to follow the prologue in detail, as it is merely an outline of the plot; but it is there explained that the scene is laid in Aetolia, and the time is the occasion of a war between that state and Elis. The two Captives, who are already on the stage, have exchanged dresses for the purposes of their scheme; Tyndarus the slave is now Philocrates the master, and *vice versa*.

Act I. Sc. 1. The first scene is in effect a second prologue. The speaker is Ergasilus, a parasite, who proceeds to explain his lean and hungry appearance,—he can get no invitations, for his

usual patron, Philopolemus, the son of Hegio, who lives hard by, is a prisoner of war in Elis; while Hegio is engaged in buying up Elean prisoners in the hope of getting one of sufficiently high rank to exchange for his son.

Sc. 2. Hegio comes out of his house attended by a Lorarius, or slave-driver. Hegio bids him exchange the heavy fetters which the two Captives are wearing for lighter ones, and is preparing to depart when the parasite attracts his attention. Hegio communicates to him his plan of exchanging Philocrates against his own son Philopolemus, and after Ergasilus has screwed out of him an invitation to dinner, which he may accept or not, as he pleases, Hegio starts for his bankers to get his balance-sheet drawn out.

Act II. Sc. 1. The Captives, who have been on the stage from the very beginning, are addressed by the Lorarius, who comes out of the house and changes their fetters in accordance with Hegio's orders. They obtain leave to hold a private conversation, in the course of which their plot is unfolded for the benefit of the audience.

Sc. 2. Hegio reappears and questions Philocrates (whom, of course, he supposes to be the slave) about the prospects of a favourable exchange. Philocrates very aptly plays the part of a saucy slave, much to the delight and amusement of Tyndarus. Hegio next addresses Tyndarus as Philocrates, and sounds him also. Tyndarus proposes that his pretended slave Philocrates should be sent to approach the owner of Philopolemus; he himself will give surety for his fidelity; and Hegio consents.

Sc. 3. Hegio explains to Philocrates the arrangement that has just been made, and a very touching dialogue ensues between the Captives, in which Tyndarus urges on Philocrates the claims of gratitude. Hegio is struck by the affectionate relations between them, and allows Tyndarus as much liberty as is compatible with his position as a prisoner. He then leaves the stage to provide Philocrates with a passport and money for the journey, and afterwards intends visiting his other newly-purchased prisoners of war.

Act III. Sc. 1. This is a monologue by Ergasilus, who laments his ill-fortune in not securing a better invitation than Hegio's; his last hope is the harbour, whither he presently repairs.

Sc. 2. In the meantime Hegio has discovered among his recent purchases another Elean, named Aristophontes, who says that he knows Philocrates. He is brought to see Tyndarus (as Philocrates), and Hegio sings a lively song expressive of his delight at the pros-

pect of the speedy recovery of his son. They then enter the house to look for Tyndarus.

So. 3. Tyndarus, himself unseen, has recognized Aristophontes, and expresses his fear of a discovery.

So. 4. Hegio and Aristophontes re-enter from the house and find Tyndarus, whom Aristophontes at once addresses by his real name. Hegio is not surprised that Tyndarus "cuts" his interlocutor. On Aristophontes insisting that he is right, Tyndarus tells Hegio that the other is a madman, and Aristophontes flies into such a rage that Hegio almost believes the statement true. At length, however, he is convinced against his will by Aristophontes, and, seeing through the plot, orders Tyndarus to be cast into fetters.

So. 5. Hegio is enraged—and justly so—with Tyndarus, who now confesses all, but adopts a high moral tone, and in justification of his deceit pleads his duty towards his former master. Aristophontes, partly on account of his friendship for Philocrates, partly out of admiration for the devotion of Tyndarus, also pleads with Hegio. The latter is relentless, and condemns Tyndarus to hard labour in the stone-quarries.

Act IV. So. 1. Ergasilus returns from the harbour with the startling news that Philocrates and Philopolemus have just landed, bringing with them an old slave of Hegio's, by name Stalagmus, who, twenty years before, had run away and kidnapped another son of Hegio, a little boy of four years.

So. 2. Hegio reappears dejectedly from the house, but as he learns the news which Ergasilus brings, his tone changes, and after giving the parasite the run of his kitchen and larder, he makes for the harbour to welcome the young men.

So. 3. Ergasilus gloats over his prospective feast, and finally dashes into the house.

So. 4. After a few minutes, which are occupied by the smashing of crockery "within", a slave comes out of the house and describes the scene of devastation and gormandizing that is taking place inside.

Act V. So. 1. Hegio, singing a song of thanksgiving for the return of his son, enters with Philopolemus and Philocrates and the runaway Stalagmus. Philocrates solicitously enquires after Tyndarus, and Hegio admits that he is at present engaged in hard labour, but promises to set him free at once. The young men withdraw to bathe, while Hegio examines Stalagmus.

So. 2. The surly and impenitent Stalagmus confesses that he sold to the father of Philocrates the child of Hegio, whom he had kidnapped.

So. 3. Hegio calls Philocrates out of the house, and after a cross-examination of Stalagmus, the long-lost child is found to be Tyndarus.

So. 4. Tyndarus is brought on the stage, still carrying the pick-axe which he had been using. His parentage and history are explained to him; he is freed from his fetters, and Stalagmus takes his place in the quarries.

Epilogue. The high moral tone of the play is praised, and the spectators are asked to give their applause.

V. PROSODY

The peculiarities of the prosody of Plautus are due largely to the unformed and changing state of the language in his time. It is impossible in the space of a short article to describe them all in detail, but the following main divisions may be observed:—

Hiatus is of frequent occurrence. Some editors seek to remove it by the insertion of words not found in the MSS., but it appears that Plautus fairly regularly employed it at the diaeresis, at the caesura, at a pause in the sense, at a change of speakers, and after interjections. When long monosyllables ending in a vowel or *-m* are left unelided, or when a similar last long syllable of an iambus is unelided, that long syllable becomes short in many cases; e.g.: *Quia uera obsessent illi quot operam dabam.*

Apocope. Certain letters at the end of a word were not pronounced, or at any rate were not allowed to interfere with the scansion. Thus the nom. sing. in *-us* or *-is* is pronounced *-u'* or *-i'*; e.g. 120 *sumūs quam seruimūs*, &c. Again, the interrogative particle *-ne* was often pronounced as *-n'*, and so remained even in later Latin; e.g. 643 *certon*. These two forms of apocope are found in combination; e.g. 846 *iubēn* for *iubesne*. In these instances, if the final syllable of the word to which *-ne* is attached was short by nature, it remains short; but if it was long, it may be either short or long.

For such forms as *captust* arg. 1, *sperabilist* 518, see the note on arg. 1.

Synizesis is the contraction of two vowels into one sound; e.g. 42 *ēdem*, 622 *dēdrum*, 107 *flūs*, 106 *quātūs*, 800 *diē*.

Syncope is the omission of a short vowel in the middle of a word; e.g. 8 *altrum* for *alterum*, and *surpuit* for *surripuit*.

Uncontracted or unsyncopated forms of words, of which the syncopated forms alone were used in classical Latin, are found; e.g. 620 *expurigare* for *expurgare*, 655 *nuculeus* for *nucleus*.

The vowels -i and -u are treated sometimes as consonants; e.g. 197 *fūstis*. This consonantal treatment of -u gives us such forms as *sis* for *si uis*, *sultis* for *si uoltis*.

Terminations short in classical Latin are often long in Plautus: 11 *negāt*, 25 *fit*, 229 *capitē*, 262 *fūimus*, 333 *ēs*, 502 *itā*, 689 *Acche-runs*, 746 *optigīt*, 782 *auctiōr*, 914 *carne*, 1023 *regrediōr*.

Syllables long in classical Latin are sometimes short in Plautus, or at any rate it is necessary to scan them as short. These syllables may be long by nature, or position, or both. A few instances will be useful:

261. Vt uos hic itidem illic apud uos meus seruatur filius.
 334. Sēd is priuatam seruitutem seruit illi an publicam?
 498. Quid est suauius quam bene rem gerere?
 568. Tu enim repertus, Philocratem qui superes ueriucrio.
 917. Cocum percontabatūr, possentne seriae seruescere.
 1021. Sēd dic, oro, pater meus mihi tū es? Ego sum, gnate mi.

It will be noticed that all these instances are (in proper prosody) of one of the following forms: $\downarrow - \text{ or } \sim - \text{ or } \text{—}$, e.g. *enim rē*, *quid est sūa*; but Plautus shortens the long syllable which does not bear the ictus. Observation of all the instances will show that the syllable he so shortens must be preceded by a short syllable, and that the ictus must fall either on the syllable which precedes, or on that which follows the shortened syllable.

It is somewhat doubtful how this license is to be explained. Prof. Ramsay supposes a running together of two syllables into one, as *quod 'mnes* for *quod omnes*, &c. Others have believed that Plautus did not observe the law of syllables lengthened by position; but though this might explain the license in 1021, for instance, it would not explain that in 498. The true explanation is probably that foreshadowed above, viz. that the shortening process is due to the ictus, which tended to cause the neighbouring syllables to be slurred.

VI. METRE

The metres employed in Roman comedy were borrowed from Greece, but in the hands of Plautus versification received a treatment even more elastic than the Greek comedians had permitted. It must be remembered that the Greek method of scansion by quantity had only been introduced into Italy about the time of the birth of Plautus, while the original Italian metre—the Saturnian—had depended rather on cadence than on quantity. The scansion of Plautus is accordingly, as might be expected, full of surprises to an ear trained only in the Greek method; but it must not be assumed that it is on that account confused, imperfect, or licentious. Plautus employed very definite rules of metre, and carefully observed them; only these rules were both more numerous and wider than the Greek, as well as better adapted to the exigencies of the Latin language.

A foot is the combination of two, three, or four syllables possessing defined quantities, but it is not necessary that all the syllables of a foot should belong to one word. The following feet are used in the verses of Plautus:—

Pyrrich	— —	as	age.	Bacchius	— — —	as	habendo.
Trochee	— —	"	tange.	Amphibrach	— — —	"	habere.
Spondee	— —	"	venti.	Proceleusmatic	— — —	"	recipere.
Iambus	— —	"	malos.	Choriambus	— — —	"	digrediens.
Tribrach	— — —	"	agite.	Ionic a maiori	— — —	"	ingentia.
Dactyl	— — —	"	corpora.	Ionic a minori	— — —	"	benefactis.
Cretic	— — —	"	temperant.	First Paeon	— — —	"	corporibus.
Antibacchius	— — —	"	tranquillā.	Second Paeon	— — —	"	putamina.
Molossus	— — —	"	tranquilli.	Fourth Paeon	— — —	"	benevolens.
Anapaest	— — —	"	pecori.				

A pair of feet, reckoning from the odd numbers, in Iambic, Trochaic, or Anapaestic verse, is called a *dipodia* or metre.

A verse consists of a number of feet in a definite order, and is named according to the number of feet or metres that it contains. Verses containing the stated number of completed feet or metres are called *Acatalectic*; if one syllable is lacking at the end, they are called *Catalectic*; if two syllables are lacking, *Brachy-catalectic*. If there is a syllable over, after the last foot is completed, the verse is called *Hyper-catalectic*.

Ictus is the stress laid upon one syllable in each foot, for the purpose of representing the metre or rhythm more clearly; but as a rule only the first ictus in each *dipodia* is marked with an accent.

For instance, L. 231 :

Scīo. Āt | mēmēn | tō scī | rē, quān | dō īd quōd | uōlēs | hābēbŷ.

(γ) The Iambic Octonarius, or Tetrameter Acatalectic. This is the same as the septenarius, save that the last foot is complete, consisting of an iambus or pyrrich. For instance, L. 195 :

Sī dī īn | mōrtā | lēs īd | ūolŷēr | ē uōs | hānc āēr | ūnnam ēx | sēquī.

(δ) The Iambic Quaternarius, or Dimeter Acatalectic. This consists of four iambs, of which the last must be retained, though the others may be changed or resolved as above. *E.g.*, 197 :

Dōmī fūls | tīs crē | dō lŷb | ērt.

(ε) The Iambic Dimeter Catalectic, consisting of three iambs and a syllable over. *E.g.*, 784 :

Nēque īd | pērspicēr | ē quī | ūt.

(ζ) The Iambic Tripodia Catalectic, consisting of two iambs and a syllable over. *E.g.*, 216, which contains two such verses :

Ābŷt | e āb īst | īs.
Ōbnōx | ŷī ām | bō.

II. *Anapaestic*.—The Anapaestic Dimeter. This consists of four anapaests, for which, however, spondees may be substituted in the first three places. Resolution of long syllables will give the following scheme :—

— — — | — — — | — — — | — — —
— — — | — — — | — — — | — — —
— — — | — — — | — — — | — — —
— — — | — — — | — — — | — — —

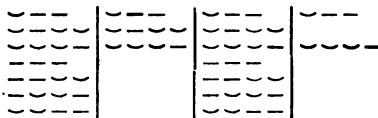
E.g., 500 :

Emī hōsce | hōmīnēs? | Vbī quŷs | quē uīdēt.

The longer anapaestic measures—the tetrameter catalectic and tetrameter acatalectic—were not much affected by Plautus, and do not occur in the *Captivi*.

III. *Bacchiac*.—(α) The Bacchiac Tetrameter Acatalectic, consisting of four bacchii. Plautus admits a molossus in the odd feet ; and by resolution of one long syllable in each foot we obtain (from a bacchius) either a second or fourth paeon, and (from a molossus)

an ionic a maiori, a choriambus, or an ionic a minori. Thus the scheme is :—



E.g., 499:

Bũnõ pũb | lĩcõ, sĩ | cũt ẽgõ fẽc | i hẽrĩ, quõm.

(β) The Tetrameter Catalectic is as above, save that the fourth foot consists of an iambus instead of a bacchius.

(γ) Bacchiac Trimeter, consisting of three bacchii, which may be changed and resolved as above. *E.g.*, 206:

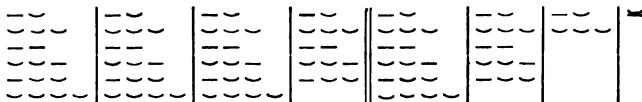
Quid ā nōb | Is mētūlt? | scīmūs nōs.

In this line, however, the last foot may be irregularly formed of a cretic.—scī¹mūs nōs.

(δ) Bacchiac Dimeter Acatalectic, consisting of two bacchii.
E.g., 503:

lāssūm rēd | dīdērūnt.

IV. *Trochaic*.—(a) The Trochaic Septenarius, or Tetrameter Catalectic, consisting of seven trochees and one syllable over, with diaeresis after the fourth foot. The long syllable of the trochee may be resolved, and tribrachs are accordingly found for trochees. A spondee may be substituted for the trochee in any of the first six feet, and the resolution of one or both of its syllables produced the anapaest, the dactyl, or the proceleusmatic. Thus the scheme is:—



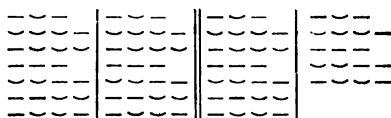
E.g., 256.

Etiam | quom̄ cau | issē | rātūs ēst. || sēpe Is | cāltōr | cāptūs | ēst.

(β) The Trochaic Octonarius, or Tetrameter Acatalectic, is the same as the septenarius, except that the last foot consists of a trochee, tribrach, or spondee. *E.g.*, 241 :

Nōn ēgo ēr | ūs tī ' . . sēd | sēruōs | sūm. Nūnc | ōbsēc'r | ō te hōc | ūnūm.

V. *Cretic*.—The Cretic Tetrameter consisted of four cretics, with diaeresis after the second. A molossus might take the place of the cretic, and by the ordinary resolution of one long syllable in each foot, the following scheme is obtained:—



The first paeon and the ionic a maiori are not allowed in the fourth foot. For example, l. 217:

Vobis sūmūs | prōptēr hānc || rēm quōm quāē | uōlūmūs nōs.

The Cretic Dimeter is found only in composite verses (see below).

VI. The remaining metres found in the *Captivi* are composite.

(α) Trochaic tripodia catalectic followed by a cretic dimeter.
E.g., 204:

Nōstrum ēr | ōm sī | uōs || ēxīmāt | uīncūlīs.

(β) Cretic Dimeter followed by a trochaic dipodia acatalectic.
E.g., 214:

Sēd brēuem ōr | ātīōn | em īncīp | īsē.

(γ) Bacchiac dimeter followed by iambic tripodia catalectic.
E.g., 788:

Sēd Ergāil | ūs ēstne hīc || prōcūl | quēm uīdē | ō?

TABLE OF METRES

1-194.	Iamb. sen.	508.	Bacch. tetr.
195-196	Iamb. oct.	509.	Iamb. sept.
197.	Iamb. dim. acat.	510.	Iamb. dim. acat.
198-199.	Iamb. oct.	511.	Troch. dim. cat.
200.	Iamb. sen.	512.	Corrupt.
201.	Iamb. oct.	513.	Iamb. sept.
202.	Iamb. sen.	514.	Iamb. sen.
203.	Iamb. oct.	515.	Iamb. sept.
204.	Troch. trip. cat. + Cret. dim.	516-524.	Iamb. oct.
205.	Cret. tetr.	525-532.	Troch. sept.
206a.	Bacch. trim.	533.	Iamb. oct.
206b-207.	Cret. tetr.	534.	Troch. sept.
208-209.	Troch. oct.	535.	Troch. oct.
210.	Cret. tetr.	536-540.	Iamb. oct.
211.	Cret. dim.	541-658.	Troch. sept.
212-213.	Cret. tetr.	659-767.	Iamb. sen.
214.	Cret. dim. + Troch. dip. acat.	768-769.	Troch. sept.
215.	Troch. trip. cat. + Cret. dim.	770-771.	Iamb. oct.
216.	Two Iamb. trip. cat.	772.	Troch. sept.
217-224.	Cret. tetr.	773.	Iamb. oct.
225.	Iamb. oct.	774-775.	Troch. sept.
226-230.	Bacch. tetr.	776-780.	Iamb. oct.
231.	Iamb. sept.	781-783.	Bacch. tetr.
232-233.	Iamb. dim.	784.	Iamb. dim. cat.
234-239.	Cret. tetr.	785-787.	Bacch. tetr.
240-241.	Troch. oct.	788.	Bacch. dim. + Iamb. trip. cat.
242-360.	Troch. sept.	789-790.	Bacch. tetr.
361-384.	Iamb. sen.	791-832.	Troch. sept.
385-497.	Troch. sept.	833-834.	Iamb. oct.
498.	Anap. dim.	835-836.	Cret. tetr.
499.	Bacch. tetr.	837.	Iamb. sept.
500.	Anap. dim.	838-908.	Troch. sept.
501.	Bacch. tetr.	909-921.	Iamb. oct.
502-503.	Two Bacch. trim.	922-927.	Bacch. tetr.
504.	Bacch. tetr.	928-929.	Troch. oct.
505.	Iamb. sen.	930-1036.	Troch. sept.
506-507.	Iamb. dim. acat.		

ARGVMENTVM

Captúst pugna alter Hégionis flius,
Aliúm ~~quadrum~~ fúgiens seruos uéndidit.
Patér capteiuos cónmercatur Áleos
Tantúm studens ut nátum recuperét retro,
Et in sbus emit ólim amissum flium.
Is suó cum domino uéste uersa ac nómine
Vt ámittatur fécit: ipus pléctitur.
Et is reduxit cáptum et fugitiuóm simul,
Indécio quoius álium agnoscit flium.

5

PERSONAE

ERGASILVS PARASITVS

HEGIO SENEX

LOLARII

PHILOCRATES CAPTIVOS

TYNDARVS CAPTIVOS

ARISTOPHONTES CAPTIVOS

PVER

PHILOPOLEMVS ADVLESCENS

STALAGMVS SERVOS

CATERVA

CAPTIVI

PROLOGVS

The two Captives are standing in chains before the house of Hégio: the Prologue explains that they have exchanged dresses, in order to carry out their plan

Hos quós uidetis stáre hic captiuós duos,
Illí quia adstant,—hí stant ambo, nón sedent:
Hoc uós mihi testes éstis me uerúm loqui.
Senéx qui hic habitat, Hégio, huius ést pater.
Sed ís quo pacto séruiat suo sibi patri, 5
Id ego híc apud uos próloquar, si operám datis.
Seni huíc fuerunt fílii natí duo:
Altrúm quadrimum pterum seruos súrpuit
Eumque hínc profugiens uéndidit in Álide
Patri huius: cette, iam hóc tenetis? óptumumst. 10
Negát hercle illic últimus. Accédito:
Sí nón ubi sedeas lócus est, est ubi ámbules,
Quando hístrionem cógis mendicárier.
Ego mé tua causa, ne érres, non ruptúrus sum.
Vos quí potestis ópe uostra censériet 15
Accípite relicuom: álieno uti níl moror.
Fugitiuos ille, ut díxeram ante, huiús patri,
Domo quém profugiens dóminum abstulerat, uéndidit.
Is pósquam hunc emit, dédit eum huíc gnató suo
Pecúliarem, quía quasi una aetás erat. 20
Hic núnc domi seruit suó patri nec scít pater:

Enim uero di nos quasi pilas homines habent.
 Rationem habetis quomodo unum amiserit.
 Postquam belligerant Aetoli cum Aeleis,
 Ut sit in bello, capitur alter filius.
 Medicus Menarchus emit ibidem in Alide.
 Coepit captiuos commercari hic Aelos,
 Si quem reperire possit, qui mutet suum

25



Scene from New Comedy

—Illum captiuom: hunc suom esse nescit qui domist—
 Et quoniam heri indauduit de summo loco
 Summoque genere captum esse equitem Aelum,
 Nihil pretio parsit filio dum parceret:
 Reconciliare ut facilius possit domum
 Emit hosce e praeda ambos de quaestoribus.
 Hisce autem inter sese hunc confinxerunt dolum,
 Quo pacto seruos suom erum hinc amittat domum:
 Itaque inter se conmutant uestem et nomina:
 Illic uocatur Philocrates, hic Tyndarus,

30

35

Huius ille, hic illius hódie fert imáginem.
Et hic hódie expediet hánc docte falláciam 40
Et súom erum faciet líbertatis cónpotem:
Eodémque pacto frátrem seruabít suom,
Reducémque faciet líberum in patriam ad patrem
Inprúdens, itidem ut saepe iam in multís locis
Plus ínsciens quis fécit quam prudéns boni. 45
Sed ínscientes suá sibi fallácia
Ita cómpararunt ét confínxerúnt dolum
[Itaque hí conmenti dé sua senténtia],
Vt in séruitute hic ad suom maneát patrem.
Ita núnc ignorans suó sibi seruít patri: 50
Homúnculi quantí sunt, quom recógito!
Haec rés agetur nóbis, uobis fábulá.
Sed étiamst paucis uós quod monitos uóluerim.
Profécto expediet fábulae huic operám dare:
Non pértractate fáctast neque item ut céterae, 55
Neque spúrcidici insunt uérsus inmemorábiles:
Hic néque periurus lénost nec meretríx mala
Neque míles gloriósus: ne uereámini
Quia béllum Aetolis ésse dixi cum Áleis:
Foris íllic extra scaénam fient proélia. 60
Nam hoc paéne iniquomst cómico chorágio
Conári desubito ágere nos tragoédiam.
Proin sí quis pugnam expéctat litis cóntrahat:
Valéntiorem náctus aduorsárium
Si erít, ego faciam ut púgnam inspectet nón bonam, 65
Adeo út spectare póstea omnis óderit.
Abeó. Valeté, iúdices iustíssumi,
Domí duellique duéllatores óptumi.

[Exit the Prologue: the Captives remain on the stage]

ACT I—SCENE I

ERGASILVS, *looking lean and woe-begone*

Iuuentus nomen indidit Scortó mihi,
 Eo quia inuocatus sóleo esse in conuuiio.
 Scio absúrde dictum hoc dérísores dícere,
 At ego áio recte: nám certo in conuuiio

70



Actor as Parasite

Sibi amátor talos quóm iacit scortum ínuocat.
 Estne ínuocatum scórtum an non? planíssume.
 Verum hércle uero nós parasi plánius,
 Quos númquam quisquam néque uocat neque ínuocat.
 Quasi múres semper édimus alienúm cibum.
 Vbi rés prolatae súnt, quom rus hominés eunt,

75

Simúl prolatae rés sunt nostris déntibus.

Quasi quóm caletur cócleae in occultó latent,

80

Suó sibi suco úuont, ros si nón cadit:

Itém parasi ti rébus prolátis latent

In occulto miseri, úctitant sucó suo,

Dum rúri rurant hómínes quos ligúrriant.

Prolátis rebus párasiti uenátici

85

Sumus: cuándo res rediére, ~~iam~~ molóssici

Odióssicique et múltum incommodéstici.

[Et híc quídem hercle nísi qui colaphos pérpeti

Potís parasitus frángique aulas ín caput,

Vel éxtra portam trígeminam ad saccum sícet.

90

Quod míhi ne eueniat nón nullum pérículumst.

Nam póstquam meus rex ést potitus hóstium—

Ita núnc belligerant Aétoli cum Áleis:

Nam Aetólia haec est, cáptus est in Álide

Philopólemus huius Hégionis filius,

95

Senís qui híc habitat, quae aédes lamentárlae

Míhi súnt, quas quotiensquómque conspició, fleo—,

Nunc híc homo occepit quaéstum hunc fili grátia

Inhonéstum, maxume álienum ingenió suo:

Hominés captiuos cónmercatur, sí queat

100

Aliquem ínuenire suóm qui mutet fílium.

Quod quídem ego nimis quam cúpio fieri ut ínpetret:

Nam ní íllum recipit, níhil est quo me récipiam.

Necúllast spes iuuentútis: sese omnis amant.

105

Ille démum antiquis ést adulescens móribus,

Quoius númquam uoltum tránquillauí grátis.

Condígne pater est efus moratus móribus.

Nunc ad eum pergám. Séd aperitur óstium,

Vnde sáturitate saépe ego exiui ébrius.

ACT I—SCENE II

HEGIO. LOLARIVS. ERGASILVS

Hegio, the purchaser of the Captives, gives orders about their custody. At first he does not see Ergasilus

Aduórtē animum sis tu: ístos captiuós duos 110
 Herí quos emi dé praeda a quaestóribus,
 Is índito caténas singulárias,
 Istás maiores quíbus sunt iuncti démito.



Actor as Elderly Man

Sinito ámbulare, sí foris si intús uolent:
 Sed uti ádseruentur mágna diligéntia.
 Libér captiuos áuis ferae consímilis est:
 Semél fugiendi sí datast occasio,
 Satis ést—numquam postílla possis préndere.

Lolarivs

Omnés profecto líberi lubéntius
Sumus quám seruimus.

Hegio

Nón uidere ita tú quidem.

120



Bird in Cage (probably a fighting quail)

Lolarivs

Si nón est quod dem, méne uis dem ipse ín pedes?

Hegio

Si déderis erit extémplo mihi quod dém tibi.

Lolarivs

Auis mé ferae consímilem faciam ut praédicas.

Hegio

Ita ut dícis: nam si fáxis, te in caueám dabo.

Sed sátis uerborumst: cúra quae iussi átque abi.

125

[*Exit Lolarivs*]

Ego fbo ad fratrem ad álios captiuós meos:

Visám ne nocte hac quíppiam turbáuerint.

Inde mé continuo récipiam rursúm domum.

Ergasilvs (aside)

Aegrést mi hunc facere quaéstum carcerárium

Proptér sui gnati míseriam miserúm senem.

130

Sed si úllo pacto ille húc conciliarí potest

Vel cárnuficinam hunc fácere, possum pépeti.

Hegio

Quis hic lóquitur?

Ergasilvs

Ego, qui tuó maerore máceror,

Macéscó, consenésco et tabescó miser:

Ossa átque pellis súm misera macritúdine.

135

Neque úmquam quicquam mé iuuat quod edó domi:

Foris áliquantillulum étiam quod gusto íd beat.

Hegio

Ergásile salue.

Ergasilvs

Dí te bene ament, Hégio.

Hegio

Ne flé.

Ergasilvs

Egone illum nón fleam? egon non défleam

Talem ádulescentem?

Hegio

Sémper sensi filio

140

Meo té esse amicum et filum intellexí tibi.

Ergasilus

Tum dénique homines nóstra intellegimús bona;
Quom quae in potestate hábuimus ea amísimus;
Ego pósquam gnatus tuós potitust hóstium
Expértus quanti fúerit nunc desídero.

145

Hegio

Aliénus quom eius incómodum tam aegré feras,
Quid mé patrem par fácerest quoi illest únicus?

Ergasilus

Aliénus? ego aliénus illi? aha, Hégio
Numquam ístuc dixis néque animum induxís tuom:
Tibi ille únicus, mi etiam único magis únicus.

150

Hegio

Laudó malum quom amíci tuom ducís malum.
Nunc hábe bonum animum.

Ergasilus

Éheu!

Hegio (to the audience)

Huic illúd dolet,
Quia núnc remissus ést edundi exércitus.

(to Ergasilus)

Nullúmne interea náctu's, qui possét tibi
Remíssum quem dixti ímperare exércitum?

155

Ergasilus

Quid crédis? fugitant ómnes hanc prouínciam
Quoi obtígerat postquam cáptust Philopolemús tuus.

Hegio

Non pól mirandumst fúgitare hanc prouínciam.
Multís et multigénéríbus opus ést tibi

Militibus: primumdum opus est Pistorénsibus, 160
 Eorúm sunt aliquot génera Pistorénsium,
 Opus Pániceis, opus ést Placentínis quoque,
 Opus Túrdetanis, opust Ficedulénsibus,
 Iam máritumi omnes mílites opus súnt tibi.

Ergasilus

Vt saepe summa ingénia in occultó latent: 165
 Hic qualis imperátor nunc priuátus est.

Hegio

Habe módo bonum animum. Nam illum confidó domum
 In hís diebus mé reconciliássere.
 Nam eccum híc captiuom aduléscensem Áleum
 Prognátum genere súmmo et summis dítiis: 170
 Hoc illum me mutáre confidó pote.

Ergasilus

Ita dí deaeque fáxint! Sed num quó foras
 Vocátu's hodie ad cénam?

Hegio

Nusquam quód sciam.

Sed quíd tu id quaeris?

Ergasilus

Quía mist natalis dies:
 Proptérea a te uocári ad te ad cenám uolo. 175

Hegio

Facéte dictum: séd si pauxilló potes
 Conténtus esse.

Ergasilus

Né perpauxilló modo:
 Nam istóc me adsiduó uíctu delectó domi.
 Age síis roga emptum: nísi qui meliorem ádferet

Quae mi átque amicis pláceat condició magis.
Quasi fúndum uendam, méis me addicam légibus.

180 ✓

Hegio

Profúndum uendis tú quidem, haud fundúm mihi.
Sed sí uenturu's, témperi.

Ergasilus

Em, uel iam ótiumst.



Calculating Tablet

Hegio

I módo uenare léporem: nunc írím tenes:
Nam méus scruposam uíctus conmetát uiam.

185

Ergasilus

Numquam ístoc uinces me, Hégio: ne póstules:
Cum cálceatis déntibus ueniám tamen.

Hegio

Aspér meus uíctus sánest.

Ergasilus

Sentisne éssitas?

Hegio

Terréstris cenast.

Ergasilus

Sús terrestris béstiasť.

Hegio

Multís holeribus.

Ergasilus

Cúrato aegrotós domi.

190

Numquíd uis?

Hegio

Venias témperi.

Ergasilus

Memorém mones.

[Exit

Hegio

Ibo íntro atque íntus súbducam ratiúnculam,

Quantíllum argenti mi ápuđ tarpezitám siet.

Ad frátrem quo ire díxeram mox fuero.

[Exit

ACT II—SCENE I

I OLARII. CAPTIVI (PHILOCRATES. TYNDARVS)

*The Lolarii come to execute Hegio's orders**Lolarivs*

Si di ínmortales íd uoluere uós hanc aerumnám éxsequi, 195

Decet íd pati ambo animo aéquo: si íd faciétis leuior lábos erit.

Domi fuístis credo líberi:

Nunc séruitus si euénit, ei uos mórigerari mós bonust:

Eam quést erili império, ingeniis uóstris lenem réddere.

Índigna digna habénda sunt erus quae facit.

200

Captivi

Oh oh oh.

Lolarius

Eiulátione haud ópus est multa; óculis multam íram éditis.
In ré mala animo sí bono utare, ádiuuat.

Tyndarus

At nós pudet quia cúm catenis súmus.

Lolarius

At pigeat póstea

Nóstrum erum, si uos éximat uínculis,
Aút solutós sinat quós argento émerit.

205

Tyndarus

Quid á nobis métuit? scimús nos
Nóstrum officiúm quod est, sí solutós sinat.

206a

206b

Lolarius

Át fugam fíngitis; séntio quám rem agitis.

Tyndarus

Nós fugiamus? quó fugiamus?

Lolarius

Ín patriam.

✓
*Tyndarus*Apage haud nós id deceat

Fúgituios imitári.

Lolarius

Immo edepol, si érit occasio, haúd dehortor.

Tyndarus

Vnum exoráre nos sínite uos.

Lolarius

Quídnam id est?

210

Tyndarus

Ūt sine hisce árbitris
Aéquiter nóbis detís loquendí locum.

Lolarivs

Fíat, abscédite hinc: nós concedámus huc.
Séd breuem orátionem íncipisse.

Tyndarus

Ém, istuc mihi cértum erat: cóncede huc.

215

Lolarivs (to his assistants)

Abíte ab istis.

Philocrates

Obnóxii ambo

Vóbis sumus própter hanc rém, quom quae uólumus nos
Cópiast: cónsili fácitis nos cónpotes.—

[*Lolarivs and slaves withdraw to the side of the stage.*—

To Tyndarus:—

Sécede huc núnciam sí uidetúr procul,
Ne árbitri dícta nostra árbitrarí queant
Neú pèrmanét palam haec nóstra fallácia.
Nám doli nón doli súnť, nisi astú cōlas;
Séd malum máximum, si íd palam prouenit.

220

Nám si erus tu mi es átque ego me tuom ésse seruom ádsimulo,
Tamen uíso opust cautóst opus ut hoc sóbrie sineque árbitris

Adcúrate agátur docte ét diligénter.

Tanta íncepta rés est: haud sómniculóse hoc

Agúndumst.

Tyndarus

Ero út me uolés esse.

Philocrates

Spéro.

Tyndarus

Nam tú nunc uidés pro tuó caro cápite
Carum ófferre meúm me capút uilitáti. ✓

230

Philocrates

Scio.

Tyndarus

Át memento scíre, quando id quód uoles habébis.
Nam fére morem hunc homínés habent:
Quod síbi uolunt, dum id ínpetrant,
Súnt boni: séd id ubi iám penes sése habent;
Éx bonis péssumi et fráúdulentíssumi
Fíunt. Nunc út mihi té uolo esse, autumo.

235

Philocrates

Quód tibi suádeo, suádeam meó patri.
Pól ego si te aúdeam meúm patrem nóminem:
Nám secundúm patrem, tú's pater próxumus.

Tyndarus

Aúdio.

Philocrates

Et proptérea saepiús te, ut memínemis moneo: 240
Nón ego erus tibi, sed seruus súm. Nunc obsecró te hoc unum:
Quóniam nobis di ínmortales ánimum ostenderúnt suom,
Út qui erum me tibi fuisse atque ésse conseruóm uelint,
Quom ántehac pro iure ímperitabam meó, nunc te oro pér
precem:
Pér fortunam incértam, per mei te érga bonitatém patris, 245
Pér conseruitiúm commune quód hostica euenít manu,
Né me secus honóre honestes quám quom seruibás mihi,
Átque ut qui fuerís et qui nunc síis meminisse ut mémineris.

Tyndarus

Scío equidem me te ésse nunc et te ésse me.

Philocrates

Em istuc sí potes

Mémoriter meminísse in hac spes nóbis est astútia.

250

ACT II—SCENE II

HEGIO. PHILOCRATES. TYNDARVS

Hegio, coming from the house, to someone inside

Iam égo reuortar întro, si ex his quae uolo exquisiuero.
Vbi sunt isti quos ante aedis iussi huc produci foras?

Philocrates

Édepol tibi ne in quaestione essémus cautum intélego:
Ita uinclis custodiisque circummoeniti sumus.

Hegio

Qui cauet ne decipiatur, uix cauet quom etiám cauet: 255
Etiam quom cauisse ratus est, saepe is cautor captus est.
An uero non iusta causast, ut uos seruem sedulo,
Quos tam grandi sim mercatus praesenti pecunia?

Philocrates

Néque pol tibi nos, quia nos seruas, aequomst uitio uortere 260
Néque te nobis si abeamus hinc, si fuit occasio.

Hegio

Vt uos hic itidem illic apud uos meus seruatur filius. ~

Philocrates

Captus est?

Hegio

Ita.

Philocrates

Nón igitur nos sóli ignauí fuimus. ✓

Hegio (leading Philocrates away from Tyndarus)

Sécède huc tu: nám sunt, quae ex te sólo scitari uolo,
Quarum rerum te falsilocom mihi esse nolo.

Philocrates

Nón ero,

Quód sciam: si quíd nescibo, id nescium tradám tibi.

265

Tyndarus (aside)

Núnc senex est ín tostrina, núnc iam cultros ádtinet.
 Ne íd quidem, inuolúcrum inicere, uóluit, uestem ut ne ínquinet.
 Séd utrum strictimne ádtonsurum dícam esse an per péctinem,
 Néscio: uerúm si frugist, úsque admutilabít probe.

Hegio

Quíd tu? seruosne ésse an liber máuelis memorá mihi.

270

Philocrates

Próximum quod sít bono, quodque á malo longtssume,
 Íd uolo: quamquám non multum fíit molesta séruius
 Néc mihi secus erát quam si essem fáiliaris fílius.

Tyndarus (aside)

Eúgepae! Thalém talento nón emam Milésium:
 Nam ád sapientiam huius ^{hanc} ~~primam~~ nimíus nugatór fuit.
 Út facete orátionem ad séruitutem cóntulit!

275

Hegio

Quó de genere gnátust illic Philocrates?

Philocrates

Polyplúsio:

Quód genus illic ánumst pollens átque honoratíssimum.

Hegio

Quíd ipus hic? quo honórest illic?

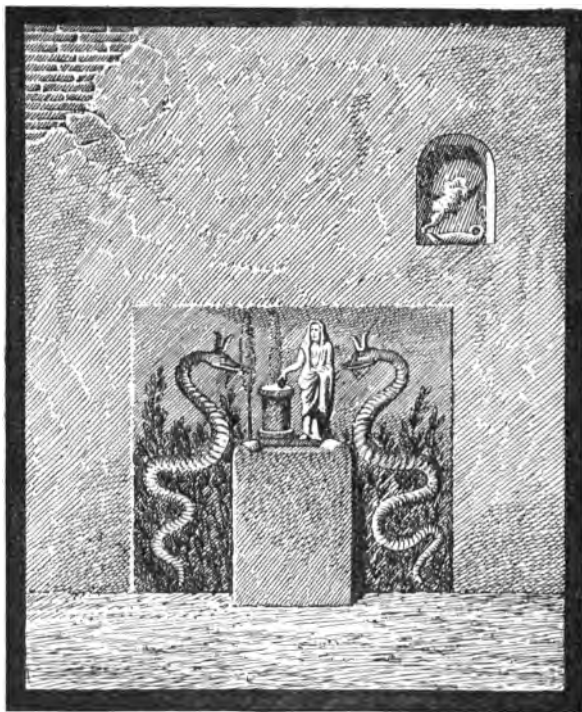
Philocrates

Súmmo atque ab summis uiris.

Hegio

Tum igitur, tanta ei ín Áleis quom grátiaut ut praédicas,
 Quíd diuitiae? súnne opimae?

280



Niche for Sacrificing to Genius

Philocrates

Vnde éxcoquat sebúm senex.

Hegio

Quíd pater? uiuítne?

Philocrates

Viuom quom índe abimus líquimus:

Núnc uiuatne nécne, id Orcum scíre oportet scilicet.

Tyndarus (aside)

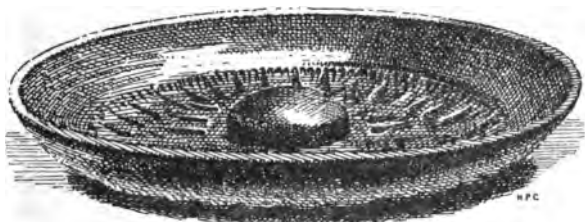
Sálua res est: philosophatur quóque iam, non mendáx modost.

Hegio
Quid erat ei nomén?

Philocrates
Thensaurochrýsonicochrýsides. 285

Hegio
Videlicet propter diuitias índitum id nomén quasist?

Philocrates
Ímmo edepol propter auaritiám ipsíus atque audáciám.
Nam ille quidem Theodóromedes fúit germano nómine.



Samian Ware (specimen of what the Romans knew by that name)

Hegio
Quid tu ais? tenáxne pater est eíus?

Philocrates
Immo edepol pértinax.
Quín etiam ut magis nóscas: genio súo ubi quando sácrificat,
Ád rem diuinám quibus opus est Sámiis uasis útitur— 291
Ne ípse Genius súbrupiat. Proinde áliis ut credát uide.

Hegio
Séquere hac me igitur. (*Taking him aside*)—eádem ego ex
hoc quae uolo exquaesúero.—
(*To Tyndarus*) Philocrates, hic fécit hominem frúgi ut facere
opórtuit.

Nám ego ex hoc quo génere gnatus sís scio, hic fassúst mihi. 295
 Haéc tu eadem si cónfigiteri uís tua ex re féceris,
 Quae tamen aio scíre me ex hoc.

Tyndarus

Fécit officium híc suom,
 Quóm tibist conféssus uerum: quámquam uolui sédulo
 Meám nobilitatem óccultare et génu et diuitiás meas,
 Hégio: nunc quándo patriam et líbertatem pérdidi, 300
 Nón ego istunc me pótius quam te métuere aequom cénseo.
 Vis hostilis cum ístoc fecit méas opes aequábiles.
 Mémini quom dicto haúd audebat, fácto nunc laedát licet.
 Séd uiden? Fortúna humana fingit artatque út lubet:
 Mé qui liber fúeram, seruom fécit, e summo ínfumum. 305
 Qui ímperare insuéram nunc altrius imperio óbsequor.
 Ét quidem si proínde ut ipse fui ímperator fámiliae
 Hábeam dominum, nón uerear ne iniúste aut graüter mi
 ímperet.
 Hégio, hoc te mónitum nisi forte ípse non uís uóluerim.

Hegio

Lóquere audacter.

Tyndarus

Tám ego fui ante líber quam gnatús tuos: 310
 Tám mihi quam illi líbertatem hostílis eripuít manus:
 Tám ille apud nos séruit quam ego núnc hic apud te séruio.
 Ést profecto déus qui quae nos gérimus auditque ét uidet:
 Ís uti tu me hic hábueris proinde íllum illic curáuerit.
 Béne merenti béne profuerit, mále merenti pár erit. 315
 Quám tu filiúm tuom tam patér me meus désíderat.

Hegio

Mémini ego istuc: séd faterin éadem quae hic fassúst mihi?

Tyndarus

Égo patri meo ésse fateor súmmas diuitiás domi
 Méque summo génere gnatum: séd te optestor, Hégio,

Né tuom animum auáriorem fáxint diuitiaé meae: 825
Né patri tametsi únicus sum décere uideatúr magis
Mé saturum seruíre apud te súmptu et uestitú tuo
Pótius quam illi ubi mínime honestumst méndicantem ufuere.

Hegio

Égo uirtute deum ét maiorum nóstrum diues súm satis.
Nón ego omninó lucrum omne esse útile homini exístumo: 825
Scío ego multos iám lucrum lutuléntos homines réddidit.
Ést etiam ubi profécto damnum praéstet facere quám lucrum.
Ódi ego aurum: múlta multis saepe suasit pérperam.
Núnc hoc animum aduórte, ut ea quae sentio paritér scias.
Fílius meus illic apud uos séruiť captus Álide: 830
Eúm si reddis míhi, praeterea nállum nummum né duiť,
Éť te et hunc amíttam hinc—alio pácto abire nón potes.

Tyndarus

Óptimum atque aequíssimum oras óptimusque hominum és
homo.
Séd is príuatam séruitutem séruiť illi an públicam?

Hegio

Príuatam medicí Menarchi.

Tyndarus

Pól is quidem huius ést clueps: 835
Tám hoc quidem tibi ín procliui quam ímber est quandó pluit.

Hegio

Fác is homo ut redimátur.

Tyndarus

• Faciam, séd ted oro, Hégio—

Hegio

Quíduiť, dum ab re né quid ores, fáciam.

Tyndarus

Auscul'ta, túm scies.

Égo me amitti dónicum ille huc rédierit non póstulo:

Vérum te quaeso aéstumatum hunc míhi des quem mittam ád
patrem, 840

Út is homo redimátur illi.

Hegio

Immo álium potius mísero

Hínc ubi erunt indútiae illuc, tuóm qui conueniát patrem,

Quí tua quae tu iússeris mandáta ita ut uelis pérferat.

Tyndarus

Át nihil est ignótum ad illum mittere: operam lúseris:

Húnc mitte, hic rem omném transactam réddet, si illuc uénerit.

Néque quemquam fidéliorem néque quói plus credát potes 846

Mittere ad eum néque qui magis sit séruos ex senténtia,

Néque adeo quói tuóm concredas fílium hodie audácus.

Né uereare: meó periclo ego húius experiár fidem

Frétus ingenio eíus quod me esse scít sese erga bényuolum. 850

Hegio

Míttam equidem istunc aéstumatum tuám uicem si uís.

Tyndarus

Volo

Hegio

Quám citissumé potest, tam hoc íter eat.

Tyndarus

Factúm uolo.

Hegio

Núm quae causast quín, si ille huc non rédeat, uigintí minas

Míhi des pro illo?

Tyndarus

Óptuma immo.

Hegio (to the Lolarii)

Sóluite istum núnciam,

Átque utrumque.

Tyndarus

— Dī tibi omnes ómnia optata ófferant, 855
 Quóm me tanto honóre honestas quómque ex uinclis éximis.
 Hóc quidem haud moléstumst, iam quod cóllus collarí caret.

Hegio

Quód bonis benefít beneficium grátia ea grauidást bonis.
 Núnc tu illum si illó's missurus díce monstra praécipe,
 Quae ád patrem uis núntiari. Vín uocem huc ad té?

Tyndarus

Voca. 360

ACT II—SCENE III

Hegio (to Philocrates)

Quae rés bene uortat míhi meoque filio
 Vobísque: uolt te nóuos erus operám dare
 Tuo uéteri domino quód is uelit fidéliter.
 Nam ego te huíc dedi aestumátum uigintí minis,
 Hic autem te ait mittere hinc uelle ád patrem, 865
 Meum ut fillic redimat filium: mutátio
 Intér me atque illum ut nóstris fiat flliis.

Philocrates

Vtróque uorsum réctumst ingeníum meum,
 Ad te átque ad illum: pró rota me utí licet.
 Vel ego húc uel illuc uórtar quo imperábitis. 870

Hegio

Tuté tibi tuopte ingénio prodes plúrumum,
 Quom séruitutem ita fers, ut eam ferrí decet.
 Sequere: ém tibi hominem.

Tyndarus

Grátias habeo tibi,
 Quom cópiam istam mi ét potestatém facis,
 Vt ego ád parentis húnc remittam núntium, 875

Qui mé quid rerum hic ágitem et quid fierí uelim
Patrí meo ordine ómnem rem illuc pérferat.
Nunc íta conuenit ínter me atque hunc, Týndare,
Vt te aéstumatum in Álidem mittam ad patrem,
Si nóñ rebitas, huíc ut uigintí minas
Dem pró te.

880

Philocrates

Recte cónuenisse sentio.
Nam páter exspectat aut me aut aliquem nuntium,
Qui hinc ad se ueniat.

Tyndarus

Érgo animum aduortás uolo,
Quae nuntiare hinc té uolo in patriam ad patrem.

Philocrates

Philocrates, ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam sedulo:
Vt potissimum quod in rem recte conducát tuam,
Id petam idque persequar corde et animo, ore atque auribus.

885

Tyndarus

Fácis ita ut te fácere oportet: núnc animum aduortás uolo.
Ómnium primúm salutem dícito matri et patri
Et cognatis et si quem alium béneuolentém uideris.
Me híc ualere et séruitutem séruire huic homini óptumo,
Quí me honore honéstiorem sémper fecit et facit.

890

Philocrates

Ístuc ne praecípias: facile memória meminí tamen.

Tyndarus

Nam équidem nisi quod cústodem habeo liberum me esse
árbitor.
Dícito patrí quo pacto míhi cum hoc conuénerit
De huius filió.

895

Philocrates

Quae memini móra merast monérier.

Tyndarus

Vt eum redimat ét remittat nóstrum huc amborúm uicem.

Philocrates

Méminero.

Hegio

At quam prímum pote: istuc ín rem utriquest
máxume.

Philocrates

Nón tuom tu mágis uidere quam ille suom gnatúm cupit.

Hegio

Méus mihi, suos quoíquest carus.

Philocrates

Núm quid aliud ús patri 400

Núntiari?

Tyndarus

Me híc pol et te túte audacter dícito,
Týndare, inter nós fuisse ingénio haud discordábili,
Néque te conmerúisse culpam néque te aduorsatúm mihi
Béneque ero gessísse morem in tántis aerumnís tamen,
Néque med umquam déservisse té neque factis néque fide 405
Rébus in dubiís egenis. Haéc pater quandó sciet,
Týndare ut fuerís animatus érga suom gnatum átque se,
Númquam erit tam auárus, gratiís quin te emittát manu.
Ét mea opera, si hínc rebíto, fáciam ut faciat fácilius.
Nám tua opera et cómitate et úirtute et sapiéntia 410
Fécisti, ut redíre liceat ád parentis dénuo:
Quóm apud hunc conféssus es et génus et diuitiás meas:
Quó pacto exemísti e uinclis túom erum tua sapiéntia.

Philocrates

Féci ego ista ut conmémoras et te méminisse id grátúmst mihi.
Séd merito tibi ea éuenerunt á me: nam nunc, Philocrates, 415
Sí ego item memorém quae me erga múlta fecistí bene,

Nóx diem adimat: nám si seruos ésses, nihilo sétius,
Ére, mihi obsequiósus semper fuísti.

Hegio (aside)

Di uostrám fidem,
Hóminum ingenium líberale! ut lácrumas excutiúnt mihi!
Videas corde amáre inter se: quántis laudibus 420
Súom erum seruos cónlaudauit.

Philocrates

Pól istic me haud centénsuam
Pártem laudat quam ípse meritust út laudetur laúdibus.

Hegio

Érgo quom optumé fecisti, núnc adest occásio
Bénéfacta cumuláre, ut erga hunc rém geras fidéliter.

Philocrates

Mágis non factum póssum uelle quam ópera experiar pérsequi:
Íd ut scias Iouém supremum téstem laudo, Hégio, 425
Me ínfidelem nóñ futurum Phílocrati.

Hegio

Probus és homo.

Philocrates

Néc me secus umquam eí facturum quícquam quam memét
mihi.

Tyndarus

Ístaec dicta tua éxperiri re ét opera et factís uolo,
Ét quo minus dixí quam uolui dé te animum aduortás uolo. 430
Átque horunc uerbórum causa cáue tu mi iratús fuas.
Séd, te quaeso, cógitato hinc meá fide mittí domum
Te aéstumatum et méam esse uitam hic pró te positam pígnéri,
Né tu me ignorés, quom extemplo meo é conspectu abscésseris,
Quóm me seruom in séruitute pró ted hic relíquieris 435
Túque te pro líbero esse dúcas, pignus déseras,

Néque des operam pró me ut huius réducem facias fílium.
Scíto te hinc mínus uiginti aéstumatum míttier.
Fác fidelis síis fideli, cáue fidem fluxám feras,
Nám pater scio fáciét quae illum fácere oportet ómnia. 440
Sérua tibi in perpétuom amicum me átque hunc inuentu ínueni.
Haéc per dexterám tuam te dèxtera retinéns manu
Ópsecro, infidélior mihi né fuas quam ego súm tibi.
Hóc age tu: tu míhi erus nunc es, tú patronus, tú pater:
Tíbi commendo spés opesque meás.

Philocrates

Mandauistí satis. 445

Sátin habes mandáta quae sunt fácta si referó?

Tyndarus

Satis.

Philocrates

Ét tua et tua húc ornatus réueniam ex senténtia.
Númquid aliud?

Hegio

Vt quam primum póssis redeas.

Philocrates

Rés monet.

Hegio

Séquare me, uiáticum ut dem á tarpezitá tibi:
Eádem opera a praetóre sumam sýngraphum.

Tyndarus

Quem sýngraphum? 450

Hegio

Quem híc ferat secum ád legionem, hinc fre huic ut liceát
domum.

Tu íntro abi.

Tyndarus

Bene ámbulato.

Philocrates

Béne uale.

[*Exit Tyndarus**Hegio*

Edepol rém meam

Cónstabiliui quóm illos emi dé praeda a quaestóribus:

Éxpediui ex séruitute filium, si dís placet.

Át etiam dubitáui hosce homines émerem an non emerém diu!

(To *Lolarii*)

Séruate istum súltis intus, séruí, ne quoquám pedem 456

Écferat sine cústode: ego desúbito adparebó domi.

Ád fratrem modo éo captiuos álios inuisúm meos:

Eádem percontábor equis hunc ádulescentem nóuerit.

Séquere tu, te ut ámittam: ei rei prímuu praeuortí uolo. 460

[*Exeunt*

ACT III—SCENE I

ERGASILVS

Míser homost, qui ipsús sibi quod edit quaérit et id aegre ínuenit.

Séd illest miseriór, qui et aegre quaérit et nihil ínuenit.

Ílle miserrumúst, qui quom se rúpít, quod edit nón habet.

Nam hércle ego huic díel si liceat óculos ecfodiám lubens:

Íta malignitáte onerauit ómnis mortális mihi. 465

Néque ieiuniósiorem néc magis ecfertúm fame

Vídí nec quoi mínus procedat quídquid facere occéperit:

Íta uenter guttúrque resident ésurialis férias.

Ílicet parasíticae arti máxumam malám crucem:

Íta iuuentus iám ridiculos ínopes ab se ségregat. 470

Níl morantur iám Lacones úni subsellí uiros,

Plágipatidas, quíbus sunt uerba síne penu et pecúnia.

Eós requirunt, quí lubenter quom éderint reddánt domi.

Ípsi obsonant, quae parasitorum ánte erat prouíncia:



Triclinium

Ípsi de foró tam aperto cápite ad lenonís eunt 475
 Quam ín tribu ante apérto capite sóntis condemnánt reos.
 Néque ridiculos iám terunci fáciunt: sese omnés amant.
 Nám ego ut dudum hinc ábii, accessi ad ádulescentis ín foro:
 ‘Sáluete’ inquam. ‘Quo ímus’ inquam ‘ad prándium?’ atque
 illí tacent. 479
 ‘Quís ait: hoc? aut quís profitetur?’ inquam: quasi mutí silent,
 Néque me ridet. ‘úbi cenamus úna?’ inquam: atque illi ábnuont.
 Díco unum ridículum dictum dé dictis melióribus,
 Quíbus solebam ménstrualis épulas ante adipíscier:
 Némó ridet. Scfui extemplo rém de conectó geri.
 Né canem quidem ínritatam uóluit quisquam imitárier, 485
 Sálté si non ádriderent, déntis ut restríngerent.
 Ábeo ab illis, póstquam uideo mé sic ludificárier:
 Pérgo ad alios, uénio ad alios, deínde ad alios—úna res!
 Ómnes de conectó rem agunt quási in Velabro oleárii.
 Núnc redeo inde, quóniam me ibi uídeo ludificárier. 490
 Ítem alii parasíti frustra obámbulabant ín foro.
 Núnc barbarica lége certumst iús meum omne pérsequi:
 Qui ín concílium iére, quo nos uíctu et uita próhibeant,
 Ís diem dicam, ínrogabo múltam, ut mihi cenás decem
 Meo árbitratu dént quom cara annóna sit. Sic égero! 495
 Núnc ibo ad portum hínc: est illic mi úna spes cenática:
 Si éa decolabít, redibo huc ád senem ad cenam ásperam.

[Exit]

ACT III—SCENE II

HEGIO, *singing the following happy canticum*ARISTOPHONTES, *another Elean slave*

Quid est suáuius quam bene rém gerere
 Bonó publicó, sicut égo feci herí, quom
 Emi hósce homines? Vbi quísq; uidet, 500
 Eúnt obuiám gratulánturque eám rem:
 Itá me miserúm restitádo lassúm reddidérunt retinéndo. 502-3
 Vix éx gratuládo misér iam eminébam.

Tandem ábií ad praetorem: sibi uix requieui: flico 505

Rogo sýngraphum: datúr mihi:

Dedi Tyndaro: ille abiit domum.

Domo inde ilicó praeuortór, postquam id áctumst.

Eo prótinus ad fratrem inde, ubi mei súnť alii captíui:

Rogo: Phlócratem equitem ex Álide 510

Écquis hominum nóuerit?

Tandem hic exclamat eum sibi esse sodalem: dico esse apud me.

Hic éxtemplo orat óbsecratque eum út liceat uidére.

Iussi flico hunc exsólui: nunc tu séquere me,

Vt quód me orauisti ímpetres, eum hóminem uti conuéñas. 515

[*Exeunt into house, to look for Tyndarus*]

ACT III—SCENE III

TYNDARVS, who has recognized ARISTOPHONTES, fears that his plans may be discovered

Nunc illud est quom mé fuisse quam ésse nimio máuelim:

Nunc spés opes auxiliáque a me ségregant spernúntque se.

Hic íllest dies quom núlła uitae meae salus sperábilist:

Neque éxitium exitio ést neque adeo spés quae hunc mi aspellát metum.

Nec sýbdolis mendáciis mihi úsquam mantellúmst meis. 520

Nec sýcophantiís nec fucis úllum mantellum óbuiamst.

Neque déprecatió perfidiis meis nec malefactís fugast.

Nec cónfidētiaē úsquam hospitiumst héc deuorticulúm dolis.

Opérta quae fuére aperta súnť: patent praestrígiae.

Ómnis res palámst nec latitat: néque de hac re negótiumst, 525

Quín male occidam óppetamque péstem mortemque éri uicem.

Pérdidit me Aristophontes híc, qui intro uenít modo:

Ís me nouit: ís sodalis Phlócrati et cognátus est.

Néque iam Salus seruáre si uolt mé potest: nec cópiast,

Nísi si nimis scitam áliquam corde máchinor astútiam. 530

Quám, malum? quid máchiner? quid cónminiscar? máxumas

Núgas, insidiás ineptas íncipisso: em, haéreo.

ACT III—SCENE IV

HEGIO, ARISTOPHONTES, *re-enter from the house.* TYNDARVS

Hegio

Quo illū nunc hominem prōripuisse fōras se dicam ex aédibus?

Tyndarus (aside)

Nūc enim uero ego occidi: eunt ad te hóstes, Tyndare. Eí mihi
Quid loquar? quid fábulabor? quid negabo aut quid fatébor?
Res ómnis in incertó sitast: quid rébus confidám meis? 536
Vtinám te di prius pérderent quam périisti e patriá tua,
Aristophontes, qui éx parata re ínparatam omném facis.
Occísast haec res, nísí reperio atrócem mi aliquam astútiam.

Hegio (catching sight of Tyndarus)

Sequere: ém tibi hominem, adi átque adloquere.

Tyndarus (aside)

Quís homost me hominum míserior? 540

Aristophontes

Quíd istuc est quod meós te dicam fúgitare oculos, Týndare,
Próque ignoto me áspernari, quási me numquam nóueris?
Équidem tam sum séruos quam tu, etsi égo domi libér fui,
Tu úsque a puero séruitutem séruisti in Álide.

Hegio

Édepol minime míror, si te fúgitat aut oculós tuos 545
Aút si te odit, qui ístum appelles Týndarum pro Phlócrate.

Tyndarus

Hégio, istic homó rabiosus hábitus est in Álide:
Né tu quod istic fábuletur aúris inmíttas tuas.
Nám istic hastis ínsectatus ést domi matrem ét patrem
Ét illic isti qui ínsputatur mórbus interdúm uenit. 550
Proín tu ab istoc procúl recedas.

Hegio

Últro istum a me.

Aristophontes

Ain, uérbero?

Mé rabiosum atque ínsectatum esse hástis meum memorás
patrem?

Ét eum morbum mi ésse, ut qui med ópus sit insputárier?

Hegio

Né uerere: múlto iste mórbus homines mácerat,
Quíbus insputarí saluti fúit atque is prófuit.

555

Aristophontes

Quíd tu autem? etiam huic crédis?

Hegio

Quid ego crédam huic?

Aristophontes

Insanum ésse me?

Tyndarus

Víden tu hunc, quam inimíco uoltu intúitur? concedi óptimumst.
Hégio,—id quod tibi ego dixi—glíscit rabies: cáue tibi.

Hegio

Crédidi esse insánum extemplo, ubi te áppellauit Týndarum.

Tyndarus

Quín suom ipse intérdum ignorat nómen neque scit quí siet. 560

Hegio

Át etiam te suóm sodalem esse asbat.

Tyndarus

Haud uidí magis:

Ét quidem Alcumeus átque Orestes ét Lycurgus póstea
Vna opera mihi súnt sodales qua íste.

Aristophontes

At etiam, fúrcifer,
Mále loqui mi audés? non ego te nóui?

Hegio

Pol planum íd quidemst
Nón nouisse, qui ístum appelles Týndarum pro Phlócrate. 565
Quém uides eum ignóras: illum nóminas quem nón uides.

Aristophontes

Ímmo iste eum sese áft qui non est ésse et qui ueróst negat.

Tyndarus

Tu énim repertu's, Phlócratem qui súperes ueriuérbio.

Aristophontes

Pól ego ut rem uideó tu inuentu's, uéra uanitúdine
Quí conuincas. Séd quaeso hercle agedum áspice ad me.

Tyndarus

Em.

Aristophontes

Díc modo: 570

Tún negas te Týndarum esse?

Tyndarus

Négo inquam.

Aristophontes

Tun te Phlócratem

Ésse ais?

Tyndarus

Ego inquam.

Aristophontes (to Hegio)

Túne huic credis?

Hegio

Plús quidem quam tibi aut mihi:
Nam ille quidem, quem tu esse hunc memoras, hódie hinc abiit
Álidem
Ad patrem huius.

Aristophontes

Quém patrem? qui séruos est.

Tyndarus

Et tú quidem

Séruos es, libér fuisti: et égo me confidó fore, 575
Si huius huc reconciliasso in libertatem filium.

Aristophontes

Quíd ais, furcifer? tun tete gnátum memoras líberum?

Tyndarus

Nón equidem me Líberum, sed Philocratem esse aíó.

Aristophontes

Quid est?

Út scelestus, Hégio, nunc íste te ludós facit. 579
Nám is est seruos ípse neque praetér se umquam ei seruós fuit.

Tyndarus

Quía tute ípse egés in patria néc tibi qui uiuás domist,
Ómnis inuenfri similis tui uis. Non mirúm facis:
Ést miserorum ut máleuolentes sint atque inuideánt bonis.

Aristophontes

Hégio, uide sís, ne quid tu huic témere insistas crédere:
Átque ut perspicío, profecto iám aliquid pugnae édedit: 585
Fílium tuom quód redimere se ait id ne utiquam míhi placet.

Tyndarus

Scío te id nolle fieri: ecficiam támen ego id, si di ádiuuant.
Íllum restituam huic, hic autem in Álidem me meó patri:
Própterea ad patrem hínc amisi Týndarum.

Aristophontes

Quin túte is es:

Néque praeter te in Álide ullus séruos istoc nóminest. 590

Tyndarus

Pérgin seruom me éxprobrare esse, íd quod ui hostili óptigit?

Aristophontes

Énim uero hau queo cóntineri.

Tyndarus

Heus, aúdin quid ait? quín fugis?

Iám illic hic nos ínsectabit lápidibus, nisi illúnc iubes

Cónprehen-di.

Aristophontes

Crúcior.

Tyndarus

Ardent óculi: ui opust, Hégio.

Víden tu illi maculári corpus tótum maculis lúridis? 595

Átra bilis ágitat hominem.

Aristophontes

At pól te, si hic sapiát senex,

Píx atra agitet ápud carnúficem tuóque capiti inlúceat.

Tyndarus

Iám deliraménta loquitur: láruae stimulánt uirum.

Hegio

Hércle. Quid si hunc cónprehen-di iússerim?

Tyndarus

Sapiás magis.

Aristophontes

Crúcior lapidem nón habere mé, ut illi mastígiae 600

Cérebrum excutiam, quí me insanum uérbis concinnát suis.

Tyndarus

Aúdin lapidem quaéritare?

Aristophontes

Sólus te solúm uolo,

Hégio.

Hegio

Istinc lóquere, si quid ús: procul tamen aúdiam.

Tyndarus

Námque edepol si adbíte propius, ós denasabít tibi
Mórdicus.

Aristophontes

Neque pól med insanum, Hégio, esse créduis 605
Néque fuisse umquám neque esse mórbum quem istic aúumat.
Vérum si quid métuis a me, iúbe me uincirí: uolo,
Dúm istic itidem uínciatur.

Tyndarus

Ímmo enim uero, Hégio,
Ístic qui uolt uínciatur.

Aristophontes

Táce modo: ego te, Philocrates
Fálse, faciam ut uérus hodie réperiare Týndarus. 610
[*Tyndarus, behind Hegio's back, makes signs to him to be silent*
Quíd mi abnutas?

Tyndarus

Tíbi ego abnuto?

Aristophontes

Quíd agat, si absis lóngius?

Hegio

Quíd ais? quid si adeam hunc insanum?

Tyndarus

Núgas: ludificábitur,
Gárriet quoi néque pes umquam néque caput conpáreat.
Órnamēta absunt: Aíacem hunc quóm uides, ipsúm uides. 615

Hegio

Níhili facio, támen adibo.



Madness of Ajax

Tyndarus (aside)

Núnc ego omnino óccidi.—
Núnc ego inter sacrúm saxumque stó nec quid faciám scio.

Hegio (advancing to Aristophontes)

Dó tibi operam, Aristophontes, sí quid est quod mé uelis.

Aristophontes

Éx me audibis uéra quae nunc fálsa opinare, Hégio.
Séd hoc primum me expúrigare tñbi uolo me insániam 620
Néque tenere néque mi esse ullum mórbum,—nisi quod séruio.
Át ita me rex deórum atque hominum fáxit patriae cónpotem,
Ūt istic Philocrátēs non magis est quam aút ego aut tu.

Hegio

Quís illic igitur ést?

Eho díe mihi,

Aristophontes

Quem dudum díxi a principiό tibi,
Hóc si secus repéries, nullam cáusam dico, quín mihi 625
Ét parentum et líbertatis ápuđ te deliquió siet.

Hegio

Quíd tu ais?

Tyndarus

Me tóom esse seruom et té meum erum.

Hegio

Haud istúc rogo.

Fústin liber?

Tyndarus

Fúi.

Aristophontes

Enim uero nó n fuit, nugás agit.

Tyndarus

Quí tu scis? an tú fortasse fústi meae matri óbstitrix,
Qui íd tam audacter dícere audes?

Aristophontes

Púerum te uidí puer. 630

Tyndarus

At ego te hodie ufdeo maior máiozem: em rursúm tibi.
Meám rem non curés, si recte fácias: num ego curó tuam?

Hegio

Fúitne huic patér Thensauochrýsonicohrýsides?

Aristophontes

Nón fuit, neque égo istuc nomen úmquam audiui ante húnc
diem.

Philócrati Theodóromedes fúit pater.

Tyndaros (aside)

Pereó probe.

685

Quín quiescis? í diirectum, cór meum, ac suspénde te:
Tú subsultas, égo miser uix ádsto prae formídine.

Hegio

Sátin istuc mihi éxquisitumst fuisse hunc seruom in Álide
Néque esse hunc Philocratém?

Aristophontes

Tam satis quam númquam hoc inueniés secus.

Hegio

Tum ígitur ego derúncinatus deártuatus súm miser
Huús scelesti téchinis, qui me ut lúbitumst ductauít dolis.
Séd uide sis.

640

Aristophontes

Quín éploratum díco et prouisum hóc tibi.

Hegio

Cérton?

Aristophontes

Quín nihil, ínquam, inuenies mágis hoc certo cértius:
Phslocrates iam inde úsque amicus fúit mihi a pueró puer.
Séd ubi is nunc est?

Hegio

Úbi ego minume atque ípsus se uolt máxume.
Séd qua faciest túos sodalis Phslocrates?

Aristophontes

Dicám tibi:

646

Mácilento ore, náso acuto, córpore albo, oculís nigris,
Súbrufus aliquántum, crispus, cíncinnatus.

Hegio

Cónuenit.

Tyndarus (aside)

Vt quidem hercle in médium ego hodie péssume procésserim:
Vaé illis uirgis míseris, quae hodie in térgo morientúr meo. 650

Hegio

Vérba mihi data ésse uideo.

Tyndarus (aside)

Quíd cessatis, cónpedes,
Cúrrere ad me méaque amplecti crúra, ut uos custódiam?

Hegio

Sátine me illi hodié scelesti cápti ceperúnt dolo?
Íllíc seruom se ádsimulabat, híc sese autem liberum.
Núculeum amisí, retinui pígnéri putámina. 655
Íta mi stolido súrsum uorsum os súb-leuere offúciis.
Híc quidem me numquam ínridebit. (*Calling Lolarii from
within*) Cólaphe, Cordalió, Corax,
Íte istinc, ecférté lora.

Lolarii

Núm lignatum mítimur?
[*The slaves enter the house to fetch the lora, and
immediately return to the stage*

ACT III—SCENE V

HEGIO. LOLARII. TYNDARVS. ARISTOPHONTES

Hegio (to Lolarii)

Íncíte huic manicas máxumas mastígiae.

Tyndarus

Quíd hoc ést negoti? quíd ego deliquí?

Hegio

Rogas?

660

Satór sartorque scélerum et messor máxume.

Tyndarus

Non occatorem dicere audebás prius?
Nam sémper occant prius quam sariunt rústici.

Hegio

At ut étiam confidénter mihi contra ádstitit!

Tyndarus

Decet innocentem séruom atque innóxiom
Confidentem esse suom ápu^d erum potíssimum.

665

Hegio

Adstríngite isti súltis uehementér manus.

Tyndarus

Tuós sum: tu has quidé^m uel praecidí iube.
Sed quíd negotist? quam ób rem suscensés mihi?

Hegio

Quia mé meamque ré^m, quod in te unó fuit,
Tuís scelestis fálsidicis falláciis
Delácerauisti deártuauístique opes,
Confécisti omnis rés ac rationés meas.
Ita mi éxemisti Phflocratem falláciis.
Illum ésse seruom crédidi, te líberum:
Ita uósmet aiebátis itaque nómina
Intér uos permutástis.

670

675

Tyndarus

Fateor ómnia

Facta ésse ita ut tu dícis et falláciis
Abiísse eum abs te méa opera atque astútia:
An, óbsecro hercle te, íd nunc suscensés mihi?

680

Hegio

At cú^m cruciatu máxumo id factú^mst tuo.

Tyndarus

Dum ne ób malefacta péream, parui aestumo.
Si ego híc peribo, ast ille ut dixit nón redit,
At erit mi hoc factum mórtuo memorábile
Me méum erum captum ex séruitute atque hóstibus 685
Reducém fecisse líberum in patriam ad patrem,
Meúmque potius mé caput perículo
Praeóptauisse quam ís periret pónere.

Hegio

Facito érgo ut Accherínti clueas glória.

Tyndarus

Qui pér uirtutem pérít, at non is ínterit. 690

Hegio

Quando égo te exemplis péssumis cruciáuero
Atque ób sutelas tuás te Morti mísero,
Vel te ínteríisse uél períisse praédicent:
Dum péreas, nihil intérdico aiant útuere.

Tyndarus

Pol si ístuc faxis, haúd sine poena féceris,
Si ille húc rebitet, sicut confido ádfore. 695

Aristophontes

Pro dí ínmortales: núnc ego teneo, núnc scio
Quid hoc sít negoti: méus sodalis Philocrates
In líbertatest ad patrem in patriá domo.
Benést: nec quisquamst mi aéque melius quóí uelim. 700
Sed hóc mihi aegrest me huíc dedisse operám malam,
Qui núnc propter me méaque uerba uínctus est.

Hegio

Votuín te quicquam mi hódie falsum próloqui?

Tyndarus

Votuísti.

Hegio

Quor es ausus mentiri mihi?

Tyndarus

Quia uera obessent illi quoi operam dabam:

705

Nunc falsa prosunt.

Hegio

At tibi oberunt.

Tyndarus

Optumest:

At erum seruauí, quem seruatum gaudeo,

Quoi me custodem addiderat erus maior meus.

Sed malene id factum tu arbitrare?

Hegio

Pessume.

Tyndarus

At ego aio recte, qui abs te sorsum sentio:

710

Nam cogitato, si quis hoc gnato tuo

Tuos seruos faxit, qualem haberes gratiam?

Emitteresne necne eum seruom manu?

Essetne apud te is seruos acceptissimus?

Responde.

Hegio

Opinor.

Tyndarus

Quor ergo iratus mihi's?

715

Hegio

Quia illi fuisti quam mihi fidelior.

Tyndarus

Quid tu? una nocte postulauisti et die

Recens captum hominem nuperum noucium

Te p rdocere, ut m lius consuler m tibi
Quam ill  quicum una a p ero aetatem ex geram?

720

Hegio

Ergo  b eo petito gr tiam istam. D cite,
Vbi p nderosas cr ssas capiat c npedis:
Inde  bis porro in l tomias lapid rias:
Ibi quom  lii octonos l pides ecfodi nt, nisi
Cott diano s squiopus conf ceris,
Sesc ntopago n men indet r tibi.

725

Aristophontes

Per de s atque homines  go te obtestor, H gio,
Ne tu  stunc hominem p rduis.

Hegio

Cur bitur:

Nam n ctu neruo u nctus custodi bitur,
Int rdius sub t rra lapides  ximet.
Diu ego h nc cruciabo, n n uno absolu m die.

730

Aristophontes

Cert mnest tibi istuc?

Hegio

N n moriri certius.

(*To Lolarii*) Abd cite istum act tum ad Hippolyt m fabrum,
Iub te huic crassas c npedis inp ngier:
Inde  tra portam ad me m libertum C rdalum
In l picidin s f cite deduct s siet.
Atque h nc me uelle d cite ita cur rier,
Ne qu  deterius hu c sit quam quoi p ssumest.

735

Tyndarus

Quor  go te inuito me  sse saluom p stulem?
Per clum uitae me e tuo stat per culo.
Post m rtem in morte n hil est quod metu m mali.
Et s  peruiuo usque  d summam aetat m, tamen
Breue sp tiumst perfer ndi quae minit s m hi.

740

Vale áque salve, etsi áliter ut dicám meres.

Tu, Aristophontes, dé me ut meruisti, íta uale:

745

Nam míhi propter te hoc óptigit.

Hegio (to Lolarii)

Abdúcite.

Tyndarus

At únum hoc quaeso, si húc rebitet Philocrates,

Vt mi éius facias cónueniundi cópiam.

Hegio (to Lolarii)

Perístis, nisi iam hunc é conspectu abdúcitis.

Tyndarus

Vis haéc quidem herclest ét trahi et trudí simul.—

750

[*Tyndarus is haled away by the other slaves*]

Hegio

Illic ést abductus récta in phylacam ut dígnus est.

Ego illís captiuís áliis documentúm dabo,

Ne tále quisquam fácinus incipere aúdeat.

Quod ábsque hoc esset, quí mihi hoc fecít palam,

755

Vsque óffrenatum súis me ductarént dolis.

Nunc certumst nulli pósthac quicquam crédere:

Satis súm semel decéptus: speraui miser

Ex séruitute me éxemisse fílium—

Ea spés elapsast. Pérdidi unum fílium,

Puerúm quadrimum quém mihi seruos súrpuít:

760

Neque eúm seruom umquam répperi neque fílium:

Maiór potitus hóstiumst. Quod hoc ést scelus?

Quasi in órbitatem líberos prodúxerim.

Sequere hác: redducam te úbi fuisti. Néminis

Miserére certumst, quía mei miseret néminem.

765

Aristophontes

Exaúspicaui ex uínculis: nunc intéllego

Redaúspicandum esse ín catenas dénuo.

[*Exeunt*]

ACT IV—SCENE I

ERGASILVS

Iúppiter supréme, seruas mé measque augés opes:
 Máxumas opímitatis ópiparasque offérs mihi:
 Laudém lucrum, ludúm iocum, festíuitatem férias, 770
 Pompám penum, potátionis sáturitatem, gaúdium.
 Néc quouquam homini súpplicare núnc certumst mihi quód
 domist:

Nam uél prodesse amíco possum uél inimicum pérdere.
 Íta hic me amoenitáte amoena amoénus onerauit dies:
 Síne sacris heréditatem sum áptus ecfertíssumam. 775
 Nunc ád senem cursúm capessam hunc Hégionem, quos boni
 Tantum ádfero, quantum ípse a diuis óptat atque etiam ámplius.
 Nunc certa res est, eódem pacto ut cómici seruí solent,
 Confciam in collum pállium, primo éx med hanc rem ut
 aúdiat:
 Speróque me ob hunc núnium aetérnum adepturúm cibum. 780

ACT IV—SCENE II

HEGIO. ERGASILVS

Hegio

Quanto ín pectore hánc rem meó magis uolúto,
 Tantó mi aegritúdo auctiór est ín ánimo.
 Ad íllum modúm sublitum ós esse mi hódie!
 Neque íd perspicere quíui.
 Quod quóm scibitúr, tum per úrbem inridébor: 785
 Quom extémplo ad forum áduenero, ómnes loquéntur
 ‘Hic íllest senéx doctus, quos uerba dáta sunt.’—

[*Catching sight of Ergasilus, who is gathering
 up his pallium*

Sed Érgasilus éstne hic procúl quem uideo?
 Conlécto quidéms pallió: quidnam actúrust?

Ergasilus (not yet seeing Hegio)

Moue áps te morám moram atque, Érgasile, age hánc rem. 790
 Éminor intérmínorque, né quis mi obstet óbuíam,
 Nísi qui satis diú uixisse sése homo arbitrábitur:
 Nám qui obstiterit, óre sistet.

Hegio (aside)

Híc homo pugilatam íncipit.

Ergasilus

Fácere certumst. Proínde ita omnes fínera insístánt sua,
 Né quis in hanc plateám negoti cónferat quicquám sui: 795
 Nám mihi hoc ballísta pugnumst, cúbitus catapultást mihi,
 Vmerus aries: túm genu ad quem adiézero, ad terrám dabo.
 Déntilegos omnis mortalis fáciám, quemque offéndero.

Hegio (aside)

Quaé illaec eminátíost nam? néqueo mirarí satis.

Ergasilus

Fáciám ut huius díel locique meíque semper méminerit, 800
 Quí mi in cursu opstíterit faxo uítae is opstíterit suae.

Hegio (aside)

Quíd hic homo tantum íncipíssit fácere cum tantís minis?

Ergasilus

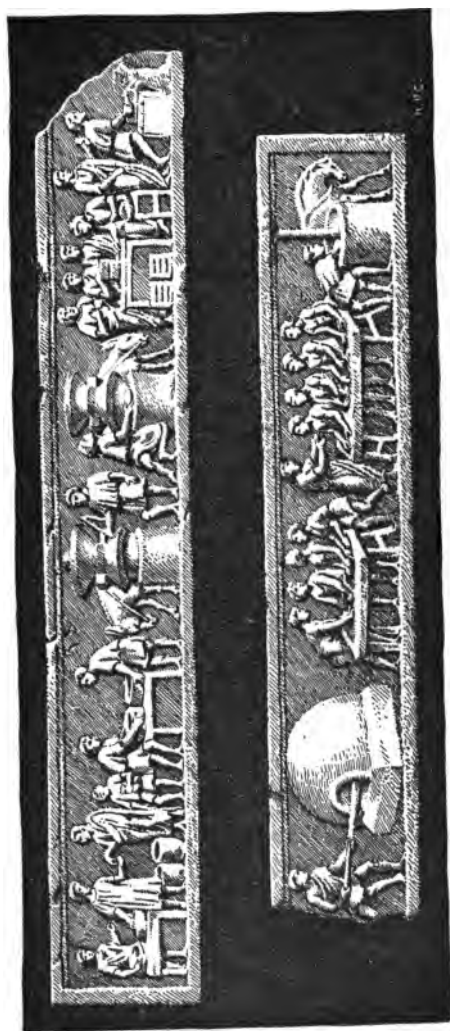
Príus edico né quis propter cúlpam capiatúr suam:
 Cóntinete uós domi, prohibéte a uobis uím meam.

Hegio (aside)

Míra edepol sunt ní hic in uentrem súmpsit confidéntíam. 805
 Vaé misero illi quóius cibo iste fáctust imperiósior.

Ergasilus

Túm pistores scrófipasci quí alunt furfuribús sues,
 Quárum odore praéterire nemo pístrínúm potest,
 Eórum si ego quóusquam scrofam in público conspéxero,
 Éx ípsis dominís meis pugnis éxculcabo fúrfures. 810



Bakery

Hegio (aside)

Sátur homost, habét profecto in uentre confidéntiam.

Ergasilus

Túm piscatorés qui praehibent pópulo piscis foétidos,
Qui áduehuntur quádrupedanti crúciati canthério,
Quórum odos subbásilicanos ómnis abigit in forum,



Fish-Baskets (peasant going to market)

Eís ego ora uérberabo súrpiculis piscáriis:
Út sciant, aliéno naso quam éxhibeant moléstiam.

815

Hegio (aside)

Básilicas edíctiones átque imperiosás habet.

Ergasilus

Túm lanii autem, quí concinnant líberis orbás ouis,
Quí locant caedúndos agnos ét dupla agninám danunt,
Quí petroni nómen indunt uérueci sectário:

820

Eórum ego si in uiá petronem pública conspéxero,
Ét petronem et dóminum reddam mórtalis misérrumos.

Hegio (aside)

Eúgepae! edíctiones aédilicias híc quidem habet,
Mírumque adeost ní hunc fecere Aetóli sibi agoránomum.

Ergasilus

Nón ego nunc parasítus sum, sed régum rex regárior:
Tántus uentri cónmeatus méo adest in portú cibus.
Séd ego cesso hunc Hégionem oneráre laetitíá senem?
Quín hoc homine adaéque nemo ufuit fortunátior.

825

Hegio (aside)

Quaé illaec est laetítia, quam illic laétus largitúr mihi?

Ergasilus

Heús ubi estis? écquis hic est? équis hoc aperit óstium?

830

Hegio (aside)

Híc homo ad cenam récipit se ad me.

Ergasilus

Áperite hasce ambás foris,
Príus quam pultando ássulatim fóribus exitium ádfero.

Hegio (aside)

Perlúbet hunc hominem cónloqui: (*aloud*) Ergásile.

Ergasilus

Ergasilum quí uocat?

Hegio

Respíce.

Ergasilus

Fortuna quód tibi nec fácit nec faciet mé iubes.
Séd quis est?

Hegio

Réspice ad me: Hégio sum.

Ergasilus

Ó mihi, 835

Quántumst hominum óptume, in témpore eopse áduenis.

Hegio

Nescío quem ad pórtum náctus es, ubi cénes: eo fastídis.

Ergasilus

Cédo manum.

Hegio

Manúm?

Ergasilus

Manum, inquam, cédo tuam actutúm.

Hegio

Tene.

Ergasilus

Gaúde.

Hegio

Quid ego gaúdeam?

Ergasilus

Quia ego ímpero: age gaudé modo.

Hegio

Pól maerores fámiliares mi ánteuortunt gaúdiis. 840

Ergasilus

Iám ego ex corpore éxigam omnis máculas maerorúm tibi.

Gaúde audacter.

Hegio

Gaúdeo, etsi níl scio quod gaúdeam.

Ergasilus

Béne facis: iubé—

Hegio

Quid iubeam?

Ergasilus

Ígnem ingentem fieri.

Hegio

Ígnem ingentem?

Ergasilus

Ita díco: magnus út sit.

Hegio

Quid? me, uólturi,

Tuán causa aedis incensurum censes?

Ergasilus

Noli iráscier.

845

Iúben an non iubés astitui aúlas, patinas élui,
Láridum ac pernás foueri fóculis feruéntibus,
Álium piscis praéstinatum abíre?

Hegio

Hic uigilans sómniat.

Ergasilus

Álium porcinam átque agninam et púllos gallináceos?

Hegio

Scís bene esse, sí sit unde.

Ergasilus

Sépiolam atque ophálmiam,

850

Hóraeum scombrum ét trugonum et cétum et mollem cáseum?

Hegio

Nóminandi istórum tibi erit mágis quam edundi cópia
Híc apud me, Ergásile.

Ergasilus

Mean me caúsa hoc censes dícere?

Hegio

Néc nihil hodie néc multo plus tu híc edes, ne frústra sis:
Proín tu tui cottífdiani uícti uentrem ad me ádferas. 855

Ergasilus

Quín ita faciam, ut túte cupias fácere sumptum, etsi égo uotem.

Hegio

Égone?

Ergasilus

Tu ne.

Hegio

Túm tu mi igitur érus es.

Ergasilus

Immo béne uolens.

Vín te faciam fórtunatum?

Hegio

Málim quam miserúm quidem.

Ergasilus

Cédo manum.

Hegio

Em manúm.

Ergasilus

Di te omnes ádiuuant.

Hegio

Nil sentio.

Ergasilus

Nón enim es in sénticeto, eó non sentis. Séd iube 860
Vása tibi pura ádparari ád rem diuinám cito
Átque agnum adferri proprium pínguem.

Hegio

Quor?

Ergasilus

Vt sácrufices.

Hegio

Quoí deorum?

Ergasilus

Mihi hércle : nam ego nunc tibi sum summus Iúppiter,
Ídem ego sum Salús Fortuna, Lúx Laetitia, Gaúdium:
Proín tu diuom hunc sáturitate fácias tranquillúm tibi. 865

Hegio

Ésurire mñhi uidere.

Ergasilus

Mi équidem esurio, nón tibi.

Hegio

Tuo árbitratu : fácale patior.

Ergasilus

Crédo : consuetú's puer.

Hegio

Iúppiter te díque perdant.

Ergasilus

Te hércle—mi aequomst grátias
Ágere ob nuntiúm : tantum ego nunc pórtó a portu tibi boni.
Núnc tu mihi placés.

Hegio

Abi, stultus : séro post tempús uenis. 870

Ergasilus

Ígitur olim si áduenisset, mágis tu tum istuc díceres.
Núnc hanc laetitiam áccipe a me quám fero : nam fílium
Tuóm modo in portú Philopoleum ufuom saluom et sóspitem
Vídí in publicá celoce, ibidémque illum adulescéntulum
Áleum una et tuóm Stalagmum séruom qui aufugít domo, 875
Quí tibi subrupuít quadrimum púerum filiólum tuom.

Hegio

Abi in malam rem, lúdis me.

Ergasilus

Ita me amábit sancta Sáturitas,

Hégio, itaque suó me semper cóndecoret cognómine,

Út ego uidi.

Hegio

Meúmne gnatum?

Ergasilus

Tuóm gnatum et geniúm meum.

Hegio

Ét captiuom illum Álidensem?

Ergasilus

Μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω.

Hegio

Et séruolum 880

Meúm Stalagmum, meúm qui gnatum súbrupuit?

Ergasilus

Ναὶ τὰν Κόραν.

Hegio

Iám, diui,—

Ergasilus

Ναὶ τὰν Πραινέστην.

Hegio

—uénit?

Ergasilus

Ναὶ τὰν Σιγνίαν.

Hegio

Cérton?

Ergasilus

Ναὶ τὰν Φρουσινῶνα.

Hegio

Vide sis—

Ergasilus

Ναὶ τὰν Ἀλάτριν.

Hegio

Quid tu per barbáricas urbes iúras?

Ergasilus

Quia enim item ásperae
Súnt, ut tuom uictum aútumabas ésse.

Hegio

Vae aetatí tuae! 885

Ergasilus

Quíppe quando míhi nil credis, quód ego dico sédulo.
Séd Stalagmus quófus erat tunc nátionis, quom hínc abít?

Hegio

Sículus.

Ergasilus

At nunc Sículus non est: Bóius est—boiám terít:
Líberorum quaérundorum caúsa ei credo uxór datast.

Hegio

Díc, bonan fidé tu mi istaec uérba dixistí.

Ergasilus

Bona. 890

Hegio

Di inmortales, íterum gnatus uídeor, si uera aútumas.

Ergasilus

Aín tu? dubium habébis etiam, sáncte quom ego iurém tibi?
Póstremo, Hegió, si parua iútri iurandósti fides,
Víse ad portum.

Hegio

Fácere certumst: tu íntus cura quód opus est.
 Súme, posce, próme quiduis: té facio cellárium. 895

Ergasilus

Nám hercle nisi mantíscinatus próbe ero, fusti péctito.

Hegio

Aéternum tibi dapinabo uíctum, si uera aútumas.

Ergasilus

Únde id?

Hegio

A me meóque gnato.

Ergasilus

Spónden tu istud?

Hegio

Spóndeo.

Ergasilus

Át ego tuom tibi áduenisse filium respóndeo.

Hegio

Cúra quam optumé potest.

Ergasilus

Bene ámbula et redámbula. 900

[*Exit Hegio*]

ACT IV—SCENE III

Íllic hinc abiit: mñhi rem summam crédidit cibárium.
 Di ínmortales, iam út ego collos praétruncabo tégoribus.
 Quánta pernis péstis ueniet, quánta labes lárido,
 Quánta sumini ábsumedo, quánta callo cálamitas,
 Quánta laniis lássitudo, quánta porcináriis! 905
 Nám si alia memorém, quae ad uentris uíctum conducúnt,
 morast.

Núnc ibo, ut pro praefectura meá ius dicam lárido,
 Ét quae pendent indemnatae pérnis auxilium út feram.

[*Ergasilus enters the house*

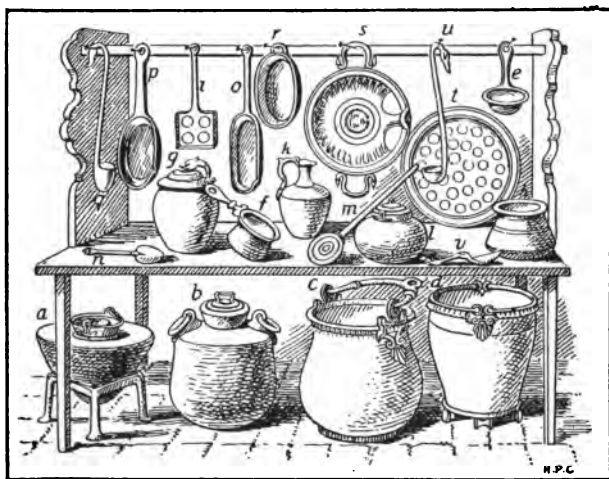
ACT IV—SCENE IV

(*A crash of pots and pans is heard within the house:
 presently a slave rushes out*)

PVER

Diéspiter te díque, Ergasile, pérdant et uentrém tuom
 Parasitosque omnis ét qui posthac cénam parasitís dabit.

910



Kitchen Dresser with Cooking-Vessels, from Pompeii

a, Kettle mounted on tripod ready to be placed on fire; *b*, *g*, *h*, *l*, cooking pots; *c*, *d*, pails; *e*, ladle; *f*, dipper; *i*, *t*, baking pans for small cakes; *k*, pitcher; *m*, kitchen spoon; *n*, spoon; *o*, *p*, frying-pans; *q*, *u*, wine ladles used in dipping wine out of the mixing bowls into the cups; *r*, pan; *s*, pastry mould; *v*, knife for paring fruit.

Cladés calamitasque íntemperies módo nostram aduenít domum.
 Quasi lúpús esuriens métui ne uel ín me faceret ímpetum: 912a
 Vbi uóltum aegre intuébar, exporgébat labia lámbitum, 912b

Nimisq[ue] hércle ego illum mále formidabam: ita frendebat
déntibus.

Aduéniens totum déturbavit cú[m] carne carnárium,
Arrípu[it] gladium, praétruncauit tribus tegoribus glándia, 915
Aulás calicesq[ue] om[n]is confregit, nísi quae modialés erant:
Cocum pércontabatúr, possentne sériæ feruésce[re]:
Cellás refregit ómnis intus réclusitq[ue] armárium.



Seria

Adséruate istunc súltis, serui: ego íbo, ut conueniám senem.
Dicam út sibi aliud pénus adornet, síquidem sese utí uolet: 920
Nam hercle híc quidem ut uti adórnat aut iam níhil est aut iam
níhil erit. [Exit]

ACT V—SCENE I

HEGIO. PHILOPOLEMVS. PHILOCRAATES. STALAGMVS

(*Hegio to Philopolemus*)

Iouí disq[ue] agó gratiás merito mágnas,
Quom té redducém tuo patrí reddidérunt
Quomq[ue] éx miseríis plurimís me exemérunt,

Quae dūm te carēdum hic fuit sustentābam, 925
Quomque hūnc conspicōr in potestate nostra
Quomque haec re repertast fidēs firma nobis.

Philopolemus

Sātis iam dolui ex ánimo, satis me et cūra et lacrumis mácerai,
Sātis iam audiui tūas aerumnas ad portum mihi quas memorasti:
Hóc agamus.

Philocrates

Quid nunc, quoniam tēcum seruauī fidem 930
Tibique hunc reducem in libertatem feci?

Hegio

Fecisti ut tibi,
Philocrates, numquā referre grātiā possim satis,
Proinde ut tu promeritu's de me et filio meo.

Philopolemus

Immó potes,
Pater, et petere a té ego potero et dí eam potestatem dabunt,
Ut beneficium bene merenti nostro merito múnere: 935
Sic tu una huic potés, pater mi, fácere merito máxume.

Hegio

Quid opust uerbis? língua nullast quá negem quidquíd roges.

Philocrates

Póstulo abs te ut mi illum reddas séruom, quem hic relíqueram
Pígnus pro me, quí mihi melior quám sibi sempér fuit,
Pró benefactis eius uti ei prétium possim réddere. 940

Hegio

Quód bene fecistí, referetur grátia id quod póstulas:
Et id et aliud quód me orabis ímpetrabis: átque te
Nólim suscensére quod ego irátus ei fecí male.

Philocrates

Quid fecisti?

Hegio

In lápicidinas cónpeditum cóndidi,
Vbi rescui mñhi data esse uérba.

Philocrates

Vae miseró mihi:
Própter meum capút labores hómini euenisse óptumo.

945

Hegio

Át ob eam rem mñhi libellam pró eo argenti né duis:
Grátiis a me út sit liber dúcito.

Philocrates

Edepol, Hégio,
Fácis benigne. séd quaeso hominem ut iúbeas arcessí.

Hegio

Licet.

(*Calling to slaves within*) Heús, ubi estis? íte actutum,
Týndarum huc arcéssite.—

950

(*To Philocrates and Philopolemus*) Vós íte intro: intéribi ego ex
hac státua uerbereá uolo
Érogitare, meó minore quíd sit factum filio.
Vós lauate intéribi.

Philopolemus

Sequere hac, Phlócrates, me intró.

Philocrates

Sequor.

[*Exeunt Philocrates and Philopolemus*]

ACT V—SCENE II

HEGIO. STALAGMVS

Hegio (sarcastically)

Áge tu illuc procéde, bone uir, lépidum mancupiúm meum.

Stalagmus

Quíd me oportet fácere, ubi tu tális uir falsum aútumas? 955
Fúi ego bellus, lépidus: bonus uir númquam neque frugí bonae
Néque ero: ne spem pónas umquam mé bonae frugí fore.

Hegio

Própemodum ubi locí fortunae tuae sint facile intéllegis:
Sí eris uerax, tua éx re facies.

Stalagmus

Éx mala meliúsculam.

Hegio

Récte et uera lóquere: sed neque uére neque tu récte adhuc 960
Fécisti umquam.

Stalagmus

Quód ego fatear crédin pudeat quom aútumes?

Hegio

At ego faciam ut púdeat: nam in rubórem te totúm dabo.

Stalagmus

Éia, credo ego ínperito plágas minitarís mihi:
Tándem istaec aufér, dic quid fers, út feras hinc quód petis.

Hegio

Sátis facundu's: séd iam fieri dícta compendí uolo. 965

Stalagmus

Út uis fiat.

Hegio

Béne morigerus fúit puer: nunc nón decet.
Hóc agamus. Iam ánimum aduerte ac mshi quae dicam edíssere
Sí eris uerax, éx tuis rebus féceris meliúsculas.

Stalagmus

Núgae istaec sunt: nón me censes scíre quid dignús siem?

Hegio

Át ea subterfúgere potis es paúca, si non ómnia. 970

Stalagmus

Paúca ecfugiam, scío: nam multa euénient et meritó meo,
Quíā ecfugi et tibi subrupui fílium et eum uéndidi.

Hegio

Quóí homini?

Stalagmus

Theodóromedi in Álide Polyplúsio

Séx minis.

Hegio

Pro di inmortales: ís quidem huius ést pater
Phílocrati.

Stalagmus

Quin mélius noui quá́m tu et uidi saépius. 975

Hegio

Sérua, Iuppitér supreme, et me ést meum gnatúm mihi.
Phílocrates, per tuóm te genium exóbsecro, exi: té uolo.

ACT V—SCENE III

PHILOCRATES. HEGIO. STALAGMVS

Philocrates (entering from within)

Hégio adsum: sí quid me uis ímpera.

Hegio

Hic gnatúm meum
Tuó patri ait se uéndidisse séx minis in Álide.

Philocrates

Quám diu id factúmst?

Stalagmus

Hic annus íncipit uicénsumus. 980

Philocrates

Fálša memorat.

Stalagmus

Aút ego aut tu: nám tibi quadrímulum
Tuós pater pecúliarem páruolo pueró dedit.

Philocrates

Quíd erat ei nomén? si uera dícis, memoradúm mihi.

Stalagmus

Paégnium uocitástus: post uos índidistis Týndaro.

Philocrates

Quór ego te non nóui?

Stalagmus

Quia mos ést obliuisci hóminibus 985
Néque nouisse quóius nihili sít faciunda grátia.

Philocrates

Díc mihi, isne istíc fuit quem uéndidisti meó patri,
Quí mihi pecúliaris dátus est?

Stalagmus

Huius filius.

Hegio

Víuitne is homo?

Stalagmus

Argéntum accepi: níl curauí céterum.

Hegio

Quíd tu ais?

Philocrates

Quin ístic ipsust Týndarus tuos filius, 990
Vt quidem hic arguménta loquitur: nam ís mecum a puero puer
Béne pudiceque éducatust úsque ad adulescéntiam.

Hegio

Ét miser sum et fórtunatus, sí uos uera dícitis.
Eó miser sum quía male illi féci, si gnatúst meus.
Éheu, quom ego plús minusque féci quam me aequóm fuit. 995
Quód male feci crúciór: modo si inféctum fieri póssiet.
(*Seeing Tyndarus approaching*) Séd eccum incedit húc ornatus
haúd ex suis uirtútibus.



Boy playing with Duck

ACT V—SCENE IV

TYNDARVS. HEGIO. PHILOCRAATES. STALAGMVS

Tyndarus (entering with a pickaxe)

Vidi ego multa saepe picta quae Accherunti fierent
 Crúciamenta: uerum enim uero nulla adaequest Accheruns
 Átque ubi ego fui in lápidinis: illic ibi demúmst locus, 1000
 Vbi labore lássitudost éxigunda ex corpore.
 Nam ubi illo adueni, quási patriciis púeris aut monérulae
 Aút anites aut cóturnices dántur quicum lúsitent:
 Ítidem mi haec aduénienti upupa quí me delectém datast.
 Séd erus eccum ante óstiumst: erus álter eccum ex Álide 1005
 Rédiit.

Hegio

O salve, éxoptate gnáte mi.

Tyndarus

Hem, quid 'gnáte mi'?

Áttat scio quor té patrem esse adsímules et me filium:

Quía mi item ut paréntes lucis dás tuendi cópiam.

Philocrates

Sálue, Tyndare.

Tyndarus

Ét tu quoius caúsa hanc aerumnam éxigo.

Philocrates

Át nunc liber ín diuitias fáxo uenies: nám tibi 1010

Páter hic est: hic séruos, qui te huic hínc quadrimum súrpuít,

Véndidit patrí meo te séx minis. Is té mihi

Páruolum pecúliarem páruolo pueró dedit.

Íllic indicium fécit: nam hunc ex Álide huc reddúximus.

Tyndarus

Quíd, huius filium?

Philocrates

Íntus eccum frátre[m] germanúm tuom. 1015

Tyndarus

Quíd tu ais? addúxtin illum huius filium captíuom?

Philocrates

Ita.

Quín inquam intus híc est.

Tyndarus

Fecisti édepol et recte ét bene.

Philocrates

Núnc tibi pater hic ést. Hic fur est tuós qui paruom hinc te
ábstulit.

Tyndarus

Át ego hunc grandis grándem natu ob fúrtum ad carnificém dabo.

Philocrates

Méritus est ergá te.

Tyndarus

Ergo edepol méritam mercedém dabo. 1020

Séd dic, oro, páter meus mihi tún es?

Hegio

Ego sum, gnáte mi.

Tyndarus

Núnc demum in memóriam redeo, quóm mecum recógito,
Núnc edepol demum ín memoriám régredior audísse me,
Quási per nebulam, Hégonem meúm patrem uocárier.

Hegio

Ís ego sum.

Philocrates

Conpédibus quaeso ut tibi sit leuior filius 1025

Átque hic grauior séruos.

Hegio

Certumst princípio id praeuórtier.

Eámus intro, ut árcessatur fáber, ut istas cónpedis

Tibi adimam, huic dem.

Stalagmus

Quoí peculi nñhil est, recte féceris.

Caterva

Spéctatores ád pudicos móres facta haec fábulast,
Néque in hac subigitátiones súnť neque ulla amátio 1030
Néc pueri suppositio nec argénti circumductio,
Néque ubi amans aduléscens scortum líberet clam suóm patrem.
Hufus modi paucás poetae réperiunt comoédias,
Vbi boni meliôres fiant. Núnc uos, si uobís placet,
Éť si placuimús neque odio fúimus, signum hoc mĩttite, 1035
Quí pudicitiae ésse uoltis praémium, plausúm date.

NOTES

THE ARGUMENT

It is generally admitted that the argument is post-Plautine in origin. Though it contains numerous archaisms, these are to be explained as intentional imitations of a Plautine diction. In some cases, however, as Prof. Lindsay has pointed out, the composer has overstepped the mark; for instance, knowing that the archaic termination of the nom. pl. masc. was *-ei*, he has transferred this spelling to the penultimate, in disregard of the derivation (the suffix *-ivo-*), which was always spelt with the single letter. Other instances are the use of *alius* for *alter* in l. 2; *studens ut*, 4; *recupero*, 4.

1. **Captust** = *captus est*; the contraction is due either to (i) the elision of the final *-s* before a vowel; or (ii) the prodelision of the *e-* of *est*; or (iii) the tendency to suppress one of two neighbouring unimportant syllables (Lindsay).

2. **Alium**. *Alius* is found in post-classical Latin instead of *alter*. The use occurs in several of the arguments both of Plautus and Terence.

4. **recuperet**. This may come from *recupero*, a word not found in Plautus; or it may be an archaic spelling of *reciperet*. Cf. 103, *ni illum recipit*.

5. **ibus** for *iis*, if the MS. *inibi* is to be changed.

amissum, lost; but 7, **amittatur** = *dimittatur*, send away, let go.

6. Scan **sūō** as a monosyllable.

7. **ipsus**, archaic for *ipse*.

9. **quotus** = *cujus*.

PROLOGUE

The Prologue, again, is probably post-Plautine. The plays of Plautus were revived about a hundred years after his death, and it is supposed that the prologues belong to that period.

1. **Hos**; note the attraction of the antecedent to the case of the relative; it is repeated in its proper case in the next line. The captives are of course Philocrates and Tyndarus.

2. **Illi quia adstant**. This reading has the merit of simplicity, and is interpreted as referring to "the disturbers at the back of the theatre, late-

comers who are trying to find a seat" (Lindsay). The MS., *illi qui astant*, used to be translated:

"These captives you see standing here before you,
Sit not,—they stand" (Warner);

but Warner himself admits that he fails to see any humour in the passage.

5. *suo sibi*. *Suus sibi* came to mean no more than 'his very own'. Cf. 46, *sua sibi fallacia*; 50, 81, &c. Scan *suō sibi*—a dactyl.

6. *si . . . datis, proloquar*. This irregular form of condition, not uncommon in Plautus, is exactly equivalent to the English form, 'If you give, I will tell'. Conditional sentences are very much more loosely constructed in Plautus than in classical Latin. Cf. 331.

8. *Altrum* for *alterum*; *surpuit* for *surripuit*.

9. Scan *Eum* as a monosyllable; *uendidit* has its final syllable long.

10. *cette*, the pl. of *cēdo*, 'come now!'

tenetis, 'grasp, understand'.

11. The scansion (if the reading is right) is very irregular. Scan *negit*; *ultimū*, the final syllable being doubtful or long before the break in the sense. Translate 'at the back' (of the theatre). *illo* = *ille-ce*, nom. sing.

12. This line is addressed to the ultimus.

est ubi ambules; not, as has been supposed, a permission to walk about in the theatre, but a hint that if he cannot be quiet, he had better go outside.

Mark the proceleusmatic in the second foot.

13. *cogis mendicariet*, formerly explained as "force the actor to turn beggar after spoiling his voice in the effort to be audible to you". So Lambinus. A better explanation is 'force the actor to beg for a quiet hearing'. Note the archaic form of the infinitive.

14. *tua* as a monosyllable.

ne erres, either 'don't make any mistake about it', or, more probably, 'to prevent your misunderstanding the plot'.

15. *ope*. The classical distinction between the sing. and pl. of this word hardly existed in the time of Plautus. Here it means wealth or property.

ope . . . censeriet, i.e. they were *opibus censi*, not *capite censi*. The income of Roman citizens was assessed according to the law of Servius Tullius (modified about the middle of the third century B.C.) for military and political purposes. Those who had no property were counted as so many 'head'. The spectators nearest to the stage would be senators, to whom the orchestra was assigned in 194 B.C.

16. *relictum*; four syllables, making a proceleusmatic in the second foot, preceded by a dactyl in the first and followed by an anapaest in the third. *Relictum* means both 'the rest of the plot' and 'the balance of my debt to you'.

nihil moror; a fairly common expression, meaning 'I don't care for' or 'I can't bear'. Here it means rather 'I don't want to'. Cf. Hor. *Ep.* i. 15. 16, *nam vina nihil moror illius orae*.

alieno uti; sc. *aere*, 'to be in debt to anyone'.

18. *Domo quem*; to be scanned *dōmō qūēm*—an anapaest.

20. *quasi*, with numerals, means 'about'.

21. Scan *domī* and *sūō*.

22. Scan *Enīm uero*.

24. *belligerant*. The date of this war is quite unknown.

Aetoli. In the palmy days of Greece, the Aetolians were regarded as half-savage. They were a rude and warlike race, with little aptitude for refinement and civilization. Towards the end of the third century B.C. the loose bond of union between their several tribes was tightened, and the Aetolian league became a power to be reckoned with by Macedonia, and, later, even by Rome. It was finally crushed by M. Fulvius Nobilior in 189 B.C.

cum Aleis, hiatus. Elis was a state in the north-west of the Peloponnese. It never rose to the political importance of Sparta or the other Peloponnesian states.

27. *conmercari*, 'to buy up'. So *co-emo*, 'to corner' (*Juv.* xiv. 293).

28. *Si* = *εἰ πως*, 'in the hope that'.

qui, the old form of the abl. *quo*.

29. *suom esse* probably scans *sū' Esse*.

30. *indauduit*; the prefix is the old preposition *indu-* = *in*. It is seen in a few other words, such as *induperator*, *indigeo*, *indoles*.

31. *equitem Aleum*, hiatus.

32. *parsit*; early form of the perf. of *parco*, regularly found in Plautus. There is a play on the meanings of *parsit* and *parceret*.

33. *ut facilius*; classical Latin would have *quo* for *ut*.

34. *Emit*; the final syllable must be long.

quaestoribus, because to the quaestors fell the duty of selling the spoil and prisoners taken by a Roman army. Notice the Roman allusion.

35. *Hisce*; this form of the nom. pl. of *hic* is commonly found in Plautus when the next word begins with a vowel.

36. *amittat*, not in its classical sense of 'lose', but according to derivation, 'send away'. See 143, where it = 'lose'.

38. *Illie* for *ille*.

39. *Huius*, a monosyllable. *illius*: as the penult. is long, the antepenult. must be short, *Illius*, to make an anapaest in the second foot.

40. Proceleusmatic in the first foot.

42. *Eodem*, a dissyllable, *ēōdēm*.

44. *saepe iam in multis locis*, a pleonastic expression.

46-51. As these lines merely repeat what has been explained already, most editors regard them as an interpolation. It is, however, quite possible that they are genuine, and that the reiteration of the sketch of the plot is due to the speaker's desire to make the story quite clear to his audience before the play proceeds.

46. *sua sibi*; v. l. 5. *Sua* a monosyllable.

48. *de sua sententia*, 'acting on their own idea'.

49. **in** must be scanned as short.
hic, *i.e.* Tyndarus. It is not the adverb.
 50. **suo sibi**; *v. l. 5.*
 52. **res** possesses the two meanings 'matter' and 'reality', the former being in the mind of the speaker at first; then, as the latter occurs to him, he adds that to the audience it will be not a reality, but a play,—*fabula*.
 53. Note the acc. **quod** governed by the passive **monitos esse**.
uoluerim; the subj. is the ordinary construction after *est qui, sunt qui*, &c.
 54. **expediet**, 'it will be expedient', or 'will do you good': a non-Plautine use of the verb.
 55. **pertractate**, ἀπαξ λεγόμενον.
 56. **spurcidi**, ἀπαξ λεγόμενον, derived from *spurcus*, 'filthy', and *dico*.
inmemorabiles. The adj. in *-bilis* usually denotes 'able to be done'. Here it is equivalent to the gerundive, 'that ought not to be spoken', 'unrepeatable'. Sometimes it even possesses an active sense: so *Mil. iv. 4. 8*, *adiutabilis*, 'serviceable'.
 60. **Foris**, scan *fortis*. **extra scaenam**, 'off the stage'.
 61. **choragio**, 'stage-properties'. Note that the words relating to the production of a play are derived from Greek: *scaena*, *comicus*, *choragium*, *tragoedia*. The Roman drama was merely an adaptation from the Greek.
iniquomst, *est* (as in *longum est*) = 'it would be'.
 62. Proceleusmatic in the third foot.
 63. **lites contrahat**, 'let him pick a quarrel'.
 67. **iudices**, so called because the spectators were responsible for awarding the prizes to the actors. In the time of Plautus no prizes were given either to dramatists or to actors, hence the prologue must be post-Plautine.
 68. **duelli**, locative of *duellum*, which is an archaic form of *bellum*. Cf. *duis bis*, *Duellona Bellona*, &c. Scan *duelli*. Mark the repetition of the different words of the same stem. This is a favourite trick of style with Plautus, and will be found to occur fifty or sixty times in this play alone.

ACT I—SCENE I

69. **Scorto**, 'mistress'; the dative of the name is regular in Plautus after verbs of giving. Cf. *Trin. iv. 2. 1*, *Huic ego dici nomen Trinummo faciam*.
 70. Scan **Eo quia inuocatus**. *Inuocatus* has the two meanings, 'uninvited' and 'called on' (part. of *invoco*), or, as Warner expresses it, both 'called on', and 'not called on'. The puns in these lines depend upon this double meaning.
 71. **absurde**, 'inappropriately'; "referring to his unattractive appearance" (Hallidie). Scan *scto absurde*. Note the alliteration, which is so frequent in Plautus.



73. *inuocat*. The Greek custom, which the Romans followed, was to cast lots for turns in drinking, and when the drinkers threw the dice, they invoked their lady-loves to bring them luck.

76. Mark the multiplication of negatives: they do not cancel one another. Cf. Livy, I., Introd. ii., *nulla respublica nec major nec*. . . .

78. *res prolatae*, 'when business is adjourned', *i.e.* in vacation; so *quando res rediere*, 86, 'when vacation is ended'. Business at Rome was suspended on *dies festi*, and for some weeks during the spring and autumn.

80. *caletur*. When Plautus uses this verb impersonally he puts it in the passive, but when it has a subject he uses the active. Contrast Truc. i. 1. 46, *quom caletur maxime*, with Bacch. i. 1. 73, *calet aqua*.

81. *Suo sibi*. See I. 5.

83. *In occulto*. Scan *occulto*.

84. *rurant*, *ῥαράγ λει.*, though *ruror* (deponent) is mentioned as being found once. *Rusticor* was used in classical times with this meaning.

86. *res rediere*. See I. 78. Scan *Sumūs. tum* is inserted by Schoell, *metri gratia*.

molossici; a word comically formed (like *odiossici* and *incommodestici*) on the pattern of *uenatici*. Molossian hounds and sheep-dogs were famous at Rome. Cf. Verg. *Georg.* iii. 405-6, *acremque Molossum Pasce sero pingui*. Aristotle, *H.A.* ix. 1, says that the Molossian sheep-dogs were remarkable for size and courage, but their hounds were much like others.

88. *perpeti* governs both the direct acc. *colaphos* and the phrase *frangique aulas*. *colaphos*, the Greek *κόλαφος*.

89. *aulas*; *aula* or *aulla* is the early form of the classical *olla*.

90. *portam trigeminam*; a Roman allusion, though the scene is laid in Aetolia. The Porta Trigemina stood between the Aventine Hill and the Tiber, south-west of Rome. It was probably so called from having three arches, but its name inevitably connected it with the legend of the Horatii, who were *trigemini*, *i.e.* triplets. See Livy, i. 24.

saccum, either 'a beggar's pouch', or, more probably, 'a porter's sack'. Livy, xxxv. 10, tells us that there was a wharf or dock outside the Porta Trigemina at this time.

92. *rex*, the regular name for the patron of a parasite, both in Plautus and in later writers. Cf. Juv. i. 136.

potitus; not from the deponent *potior*, but the passive of a collateral active form *potio*, meaning 'to put in the power of'. Cf. *Amph.* i. 1. 23, *cum nunc potiuisset pater seruitutis*. The genitive is regularly found after *potio*, and, in early writers, after other verbs of lacking and supplying (Roby, 1334).

93. *cum Aleis*, hiatus. Cf. 24.

96. *lamentariae*, *ῥαράγ λει.*

98. *hunc*; pointing to the two Captives, who have probably remained on the stage (Lindsay).

101. *qui*. See I. 28.

102. *nimis quam*; not the equivalent of our expression 'more than', but 'how very much'. See, however, Roby, 1649, who takes a different view, holding that the expression is attracted from *nimum quam*, and comparing with *θαυμαστὸς ὤς*.

103. Mark the pun on *recipere* and *se recipere*.

104. Scan either *iūēntutis* or *iūēntutis*.

105. *Ille demum*, 'He indeed'. Scan *Ille*.

106. Scan *Quōiūs*.

107. *mōratus*; not the participle of *moror*, but an adj. from *mos*, meaning 'mannered, conditioned'. Scan *ōiūs*.

109. Scan *ūnde*, making a proceusmatic.

saturitate . . . *ēbrius*, either 'replete to tipsiness' or 'tipsy with abundance' (sc. of wine), for *satur* and *saturilas* are used with reference to drink as well as to food.

ACT I—SCENE II

110. *sis*, for *si uis*.

111. *quaestoribus*; cf. 34.

112. *singularias*. The word is *ἀπαξ λεγ.*, and is explained in two ways: either 'separate', as opposed to the double set with which they are at present *iuncti* (113); or else 'of a single ply', or 'of a pound weight', as opposed to *maiores* (113). Warner reminds us that St. Peter was bound *ἀλύσει δυοῖ* (*Acts*, xii. 6).

113. Scan *quibūs*.

114. *si . . . si*; in Plautus more commonly *si . . . siue*, in classical Latin *sive . . . sive*.

115. *uti*, 'see that', sc. *uide*.

116. *Liber captiuos*, 'a prisoner allowed his liberty', not 'a free man taken prisoner'.

117-8. Note the condition, *si datast . . . possis*. See note on l. 6.

118. *postilla*; an archaism.

120. Scan *Sūmūs quām*, an anapaest.

ita signifies *lubentius liber esse quam seruire*.

121. *quod dem*, i.e. money to offer you for my freedom. *Se dare in pedes* = 'to take to one's heels'.

122. *quod dem* here means 'by way of punishment'.

123. Scan *Āuls mē*, an anapaest.

124. Scan *Īta ūt dīcīs*, an anapaest.

faxis. The form is common in Plautus. It is really a future indic. in -so (or -ssō), and represents the Greek future in -σω. Cf. *reconciliasso*, 576. A future subjunctive in -sim is also frequent (*faxim*, -is, -it, &c.), and a future infinitive of the same formation in -sere (or -ssere). Cf. *reconciliassere*, 168; and see Roby, 622.

cauea means both 'a bird-cage' and 'a dungeon'.

125. Scan *satis*.

126. *ad fratrem*, presumably because his own slave-barracks (*ergastulum*) was not large enough to hold all the slaves he had bought up (*conmercor*). Hegio, however, does not go *ad fratrem* till after Act ii. Sc. iii.

127. *nocte hac*, with the perf. = 'last night'; otherwise 'to-night' (Lindsay).

128. Scan *inde*.

129. *Aegrest mi*, 'I am troubled'. Notice the adverb used predicatively, and cf. 273, 307, and elsewhere.

130. *sui*; scan as a monosyllable.

133. Scan *hic*, making a proceleusmatic, and *tūo*.

tuo maerore, 'grief for you'.

134. Notice the assonance of the verbs in *-esco*.

135. *macritudine*, *μακρὰ λεγ.*, if this and not *aegritudine* is the true reading.

137. Scan *Foris*.

139. *Ne fie*; a form of prohibition common enough in Plautus. Cf. 554, *ne uerere*. A hiatus occurs at the change of speaker.

non fleam; a question taking up the last speaker's words in indignation or surprise is put in the subjunctive. Cf. 839.

141. *Meo*. Scan as a monosyllable.

143. *amisimus*; with its classical meaning of 'lose'.

144. Scan *tūo*. See 92.

145. *quanti fuerit*, 'How dear he was'; *quanti* is gen. of value.

desidero, not 'desire', but 'miss', 'regret his loss'.

146. Scan *stis incommodum*.

149. *istuc . . . animum induxis*. It is doubtful which accusative is the direct object of the verb; but probably *animum* is dependent on the preposition *in* in composition with the verb. See Roby, 1118; and cf. l. 548, *Ne tu, quod istuc fabuletur, auris inmittas tuas*. But the other alternative is supported by such instances as Cic. *de Amic.* 59, *animum inducere in spem*.

dixis . . . induxis. See note on *faxis*, 124.

150. Scan *ille*.

151. *quom . . . ducis*. *Quom*, giving the reason, is found with the indic. in early writers; in Cicero only where the verb in the principal sentence is *laudo* or *gratulo* (Roby). Cf. 356, *Quom me honore honestas*; and Cic. *Att.* xiv. 17, *Gratulor tibi cum tantum uales apud Dolabellam*. Scan *tuom* as a monosyllable.

152. Scan *habē*, and hiatus after *animum* and *Eheu*, caused by changes of speaker.

Huic . . . dolet. Verbs of emotion and feeling are not seldom used impersonally in Plautus. Note the dative.

153. *remissus*, 'disbanded', a military metaphor continued through the following lines.

153. *edundi*; a use of the gerund hardly to be paralleled; it is perhaps a genitive of definition. Compare the expression, *sermone fabulandi* (Poen. prol. 34), where, however, the gerund has a passive signification.

157. The order is, *postquam captus Philopolemus tuus, quoniam optigerat*. The reference is to the Roman custom of the consuls casting lots for their province or sphere of action during their year of office.

160. *Pistorensibus*, a pun on the words *pistor*, 'miller' or 'baker', and *Pistoria*, an Etruscan town.

161. Scan *Eōdūm*.

162. *Opūs*; the final syllable must be short, as in 163 and 164.

Panicels, formed similarly to *Pistorensibus*, from *panis*, 'bread', and the name of some town now lost.

Placentinus, referring to *placenta*, 'cake', and *Placentia*, a Roman colony on the Padus.

163. *Turdetanis*, from *turdus*, 'thrush', and the *Turdetani*, a tribe in southern Spain.

Ficedulensibus, *ficedula*, 'beccafico', and possibly *Ficulea*, a Sabine town. Or perhaps the word is a mere extravagance, suggested by *turdus*.

164. *maritumi milites*, 'the marine contingent', i.e. the fish.

opus sunt. Both the nom. and abl. seem to be regular after *opus* in classical as well as in ante-classical times, but the abl. was probably the original construction, i.e. 'there is work to be done with'. With the nom. *opus* is used as a secondary predicate (Roby, 1225).

166. *priuatus*, not 'a private soldier', as our idiom would incline us to translate, but 'a person holding no official position'.

167. A proceleusmatic in the first foot, followed by a tribrach.

168. *reconciliassere*, future infin.; v. l. 124.

169. *ecum* for *ecce eum*, as though *ecce = vide*. So we find *eccos, eccillum*, &c. There is a hiatus before and after *adulescentem*, the former excused by the caesura, the latter (as commonly) before *Aleum*.

170. *genere*, abl. of origin. *ditiis* may be either abl. of origin or of description.

172. *faxint*; v. l. 124.

173. *sciam*; a consecutive subj.

174. *mist = mi est*.

177. *Ne . . . modo*, 'only it must not be'; *modo* strictly means 'provided that'.

179. *roga emptum*, 'strike the bargain'. *Rogare* is used of the person who asks the formal question in a *stipulatio* (Hallidie). *emptum*, supine, 'propose that the thing be bought'.

180. *condicio = 'offer'* (cf. Hor. *Od. i. 1. 12, Attalici conditionibus*). The word is attracted into the relative clause.

181. *addicam*, 'knock down' (to the highest bidder).

legibus, 'on my own terms'. *meis*, a monosyllable.

182. *Profundum*, 'the abyss' (of the sea); pun on *fundum*.

183. *temperi*, now an adverb, but originally a locative form; it is found in the three forms, *temporē*, *temperi*, and *tempori*.

184. *irim*. MSS. vary, one giving *irim*, one *itym*; *ir*, or *er*, is 'a hedgehog'. Ritschl reads *ictim* ('weasel or stoat'), which, so far as I know, has never been used as an article of food.

185. *meus*; either a monosyllable, or to be scanned *meīs*.

186. 'You will never get the better of me by that argument.'

187. *tamen*, 'all the same'. Cf. 393.

188. *meus*; a monosyllable.

189. *Terrestris*. By a sumptuary law of Licinius it was forbidden to spend more than 100 asses on a dinner; but the consumption of the produce of the farm or garden (*terrestris*) was not limited by this law.

190. *holeribus*; abl. of description, belonging to *cena*, 189.

Curato; "the best thing to cure your sick with" (Warner).

191. *Numquid vis?* Lit. 'do you want anything?' 'Can I do anything for you?' The ordinary way of taking leave. Cf. Hor. *Sat.* i. 9. 6. *temperi*; see l. 183.

193. Scan *apūd*. *tarpēzita*, or *tarpessita*, is the Greek word *τραπέζιτρος*, 'banker'. *siet*, an archaic form of the pres. subj. of *sum*; it is usually employed (as here) *metri gratiā*, at the end of a line.

194. The subject of the infin. is often omitted by Plautus if it is the same as the subject of the verb of saying (cf. l. 256). *dixeram*, 'I had said', before the conversation with Ergasilus. *iuero*, perhaps 'I will get me gone', instead of 'I will be on my way', thus being somewhat similar to the Greek use of the fut. perf. But Plautus seems to use the fut. and the fut. perf. almost as equivalents.

ACT II—SCENE I

195. *Si*, 'if as is the case', almost 'since'.

196. *id*; not referring directly back to *acrumna*, but to the whole preceding sentence. *labōs*, final syllable short.

197. Scan *domi fūistis*.

198. *ei*; a monosyllable.

199. *Eam quēit*. Schoell's emendation of the MS., *eamque et*.

erill imperio, ingentis uostris. "Note asyndeton and chiasmus" (Hallidie). Both are probably dative; their patience will render their slavery more tolerable to their master as well as to themselves.

200b. *Oh oh oh*; *extra metrum*.

201. Scan *Exūlatione*; hiatus after *multa*.

oculis multam iram editis. MSS. have *multa oculis multa miraculis*. Ritschl reads *multabo bolis | oculis si multum raditis*, which he explains, *facete lorarius suadet ne muliebriter se gerant tanquam in funere (libertatis)*, referring to the XII Tables, *mulieres genas ne radunto*. But

to scratch the cheeks and to rub the eyes are very different things, and the latter would hardly be expressed by *radere oculos*.

202. *si . . . utare*. The 2nd pers. sing. of the subj. is used (as in loose English) in an indefinite and general sense, with the meaning of 'one'. See Roby, 1544.

203. *cum catenis*, 'to wear chains'; so *cum telo esse*, to carry weapons.

205. *emerit* is drawn into the subj. because it is in a clause dependent on another subj.

206a, 206b. *scimus . . . sinat*; a truncated conditional. The sense is, 'we know (and would perform) if he were to allow'. Probably scan *scimus nos*.

206b. *officium quod est*; either a relative definition or an indirect question. Cf. *ōda σέ, δόρις εἰ*. The indic. in dependent questions is not uncommon in Plautus.

207. *sentio quam rem agitis*. Probably a relative clause, with the antecedent (*rem*) inserted. It may, however, be a dependent question; see the previous line. Paeon primus in the last foot.

208. *fugiamus*. A question taking up the last speaker's words in indignation or astonishment is put in the subj.; so also when a question is repeated. See Roby, 1618, 1770.

Apage, άpaye, an exclamation of impatience, 'Go to!' *deceat*; tribrach in eighth foot.

210. *exorare*, following the ordinary rule of verbs of asking, takes two accusatives, *unum* and *nos*.

211. *arbitris*. *Arbiter*, derived from *ad* and *bilo*, means 'one who goes (to see)'; hence 'spectator, witness'. Here the *arbitri* are the slaves who have accompanied the Lorarius.

212. *Aequiter*. Schoell's emendation for MS., *atque uobis*, which is probably a gloss on *arbitris*.

214. *incipisse*, imperative of *incipisso*, an archaic future of *incipio*, which from constant use has come to be treated as a separate verb, and has received inflexions of tense and mood. See 168 on *reconciliassere*, and 124 on *faxo*.

216. *Obnoxil*, 'beholden to'. Cf. Verg. *Georg.* i. 396, *Nec fratris radiis obnoxia surgere Luna*.

217. The antecedent (*eorum*) of *quae* is omitted. Scan the first foot, *Vobis sāmūs*, ionic a majori; *uolumūs nos* in the fourth foot is paeon quartus.

218. *consili*. Schoell's emendation of MS. *ea*, which will not scan. *facilis nos*, paeon quartus in the third foot.

220. *arbitrari* has here its original meaning, 'to be an arbiter, or witness'. This meaning is not found in classical Latin.

223. *id* refers only indirectly to its real antecedent. See 196.

224. *si*, 'even if, although'. Scan as a cretic tetrameter, eliding *tuom* as a monosyllable.

225. Scan *Tamēn. sine arbitris*, 'without being overheard'.

227. *somniculose* must here be *somniculose*.

228. *ut . . . esse*; the adverb is used as the equivalent of *talis*. See l. 120.

230. *offerre . . . ullitati*; cf. Lucr. iii. 1041, *Leto caput obvius obtulit ipse*. Lewis and Short explain as "offer for sale at a low price", but it more probably means 'sacrifice' as in the instance given. Perhaps we should read *Vilitati*, i.e. *vilitas* personified; *meum* is monosyllabic.

232. MSS. have *nam fere maxima pars morem hunc homines habent*. Probably *maxima pars* is a gloss on *fere*; but Hallidie compares Livy xxvi. 33, *quod senatus iuratus, maxima pars, censeat*.

237. *meo*; a monosyllable.

238. *te* is misplaced; it belongs to *nominem*.

240. *Audio*; used absolutely, to signify 'enough of that!'

ted, the old accusative of *tu*. The letter *-d* was originally the ablative termination, but was incorrectly applied to the acc. as well. Cf. the epitaph of L. Cornelius Scipio, consul 298:

*Cornelius Lucius Scipio Barbatus
Gnaiud patre prognatus.*

243. *Vt qui*; the *qui* is here not the rel. pronoun but an indefinite adverb; as such it is used only with particles of emphasis, *hercle*, *quippe*, &c. In classical Latin it survives only in the word *atqui*. See l. 553, where *qui* is obviously not the relative. Cf. Roby, 1696. Note the difference in meaning between *fuisse* and *esse*; *fuisse* is perf. of completed action, 'to have been, and to be no longer'; *esse*, 'to be at the present time'.

244. *pro*, 'in virtue of'. Scan *antehac* as a dissyllable and *meo* as a monosyllable.

245. *mei*; a monosyllable.

246. Scan *hōstica*.

247. *seruibas*, an archaic form of the imperfect.

ACT II—SCENE II

251. *si*, 'to see if'; *et rurs*.

253. *in quaestione*, 'to be to seek'. So Pers. i. 1. 52.

256. *cauisse ratus est*; for the omission of the subj. of the infin. see 194. *captus est*, gnomic aorist. Note the jingling assonance.

257. *causa ut* for *cur*; *ut* is the consecutive conjunction. See Roby, 1696.

258. *mercatus sim*; subj. because introduced by the causal *quos*.

praesenti pecunia, 'ready money', 'cash down'.

259. *uitio uortere*, 'reckon as a fault'; a predicative dative.

260. *si abeamus*; hiatus.

fuat, an old subj. = *sit*. It is used only once in Terence and once in Vergil. See Roby, 722.

261. Scan *apūd*, and *mēs* or *mēs*.

262. *Ita*, '(that is) so'. Scan *fīmus*.

263. Mark the alliteration.

sunt quas . . . *uolo*; both indic. and subj. are found after *sunt qui*; the indic. here, because Hegio knows definitely what questions he wants to ask. Cf. Hor. *Sat.* ii. 2. 182, *Sunt qui non habeant: est qui non curat habere*.

264. *rerum*, gen. of respect. *falsilocum*, ἀπαξ λεγ., so far as classical writers are concerned. Scan *esse*.

265. *Quod sciam*, consecutive; *v. l.* 216.

nescibo, old form of the future. *Scibo* also occurs in Plautus.

nescium appears to be passive = *ignotum*. It is used here for the sake of alliteration and assonance.

266. *tostrina*; the metaphor is drawn from the exposed and helpless condition of a man in the barber's chair. Lindsay points out that our equivalent is 'fleecing'.

267. *id* is rightly separated from *inuolucrum*; *inuolucrum inicere* is epexegetic of it, 'he won't do even so much as this—put on a towel'.

ut ne; found as late as Cicero, but very rarely later. It does not appear to differ in meaning from the plain *ne*.

268. *utrum* . . . *-ne*; a redundancy not uncommon in Plautus, and quite logical; for *utrum* = which of the two alternatives marked by *-ne* and *an*? The subj. (*eum*) of *adtonsurum* is omitted. *adtonsurum dicam*; a periphrasis for *adtonsurus sit*. *strictim*, 'close'. Shaving was a fairly new custom in the time of Plautus; Scipio Africanus was the first to be shaved every day.

269. *frugi*, not 'honest' here, but 'good for anything'.

usque = 'thoroughly'.

270. *mauellis*, for *mauis*; probably potential, not dependent on *memora*.

272. *quamquam*, a corrective adverb, 'although' in the sense of 'and yet'. Scan *fuit* as a monosyllable.

274. *Thalem*. The Ionic philosopher Thales, the most famous of the Seven Sages, flourished at the beginning of the sixth cent. B.C. He is said to have foretold an eclipse of the sun which took place 585 B.C.

Thalem talento; a punning assonance, incidentally pointing to the Latin pronunciation of *th*-. The *θ*- sound is not Latin at all.

275. *ad*, 'compared with'. Cf. *nihil ad Atticum*.

nimiam; inserted by Schoell *metri gratia*.

276. Not to be translated 'has turned the conversation to slavery', but 'has adapted his words to suit (his assumed character of) a slave'.

277. *Quo de genere*, commonly without *de*, as a mere abl. of origin. *Polyplusio*, from πολλὸς πλοῦσιος.

278. *unum*; used to emphasize the adjective 'above all'.

279. *ipseus* = *ipse*. Scan *ipsus*.

ab summis uiris. Sc. *honoratus*, from *honore*.

281. **sebum**. The joke depends on the meaning of *opimae*, which is literally 'fat'. Anciently it was referred to the fact that wealth usually consisted of cattle, so that the richer a man was the more tallow he could boil down!

282. **abimus**; probably historic present, though notice that it follows *quom*.

283. **Orcum**, originally the Lower World, then its king, Pluto.

285. **Quid**, and not *quod*, appears to be regular in Plautus in this question. Cf. 983.

286. **Videlicet**; scan the antepenult. as short.

288. This line is certainly not spoken to Hegio, who does not learn the real name of Philocrates' father until l. 685. It may be a gloss, but is more probably an 'aside' for the benefit of the audience. Scan **fu**t.

289. **eius**, a monosyllable. **pertinax**, the intensive prefix *per* = very. The word hardly bears its classical meaning.

290. **ut** where *quo* would be used in classical Latin; *v.* 33.

Scan **magis**.

genio. Each place, each thing, and each person used to be considered under the guardianship of a tutelar deity, who was called its (or his) genius. Many ancient writers considered the *genius* and the *lar* to be the same (see Hor. *Ep.* ii. 2. 187). Sacrificing to the genius was a Roman, not a Greek custom.

ubi quando = *si quando*, 'if at any time', i.e. 'whenever'.

291. **Samis uasis**. Samian ware was cheap and common. Note the declension of *uas* in the plural.

293. **eadem**; sc. *operd*. Scan as a dissyllable.

exquaesiuero; there seems to be no difference in meaning between the fut. perf. and the fut. simple. See 194.

294. Note the alliteration.

295. **Nam ego**; hiatus.

296. **tua ex re**; *ex* means 'according to'; so 'you will be acting in your own interest'. The opposite is *ab re*, for which see 338.

298. **quamquam**. See 272.

299. **Meam**; monosyllable.

301. **istunc** must be scanned *istunc*.

302. **cum istoc**; brachylogy of comparison, or comparatio compendiaris, = *cum istius opibus*. Scan **mōas**.

303. **Memini quom**, 'I remember the time when'.

audebat; sc. *laedere*.

304. **uiden** = *uidesne*. **humana**; neut. pl.

307. **familiae**, not 'family', but 'household' (of slaves).

Scan **fui** as a monosyllable and elide it.

313. **Est** as full predicate always stands first in the clause. Scan **deus** either as a monosyllable or as *dēus*.

314. Fut. perf. for fut. simple.
316. Scan *tuom* and *meus* as monosyllables, or *mēūs*.
320. *faxint*. See 124.
321. Scan *tamētsi*. *decore*; MSS. have *decere*, which is rare with the dative (but see *Amph.* ii. 2. 188). *Decore* must be neut. of *decoris*, but appears to be found nowhere else.
323. *Potius* after *magis* (321) is pleonastic.
327. *Est . . . ubi, tōθ' ōre*, 'sometimes'.
328. *multa multis saepe*; for the pleonasm. cf. 44. Notice the alliteration.
329. *hoc*, direct acc. after *animum aduorte*, as though the verb were *animaduorte*. See note on 149.
330. Scan *aptū*.
331. *Eum*; a monosyllable.
- duis*, a form of the pres. subj. of *do*. Probably it is a survival of an optative. It is found in the compound *perduis*, 728.
333. *oras* = *dicis*, as frequently in Plautus.
334. Scan *is*; so also in 335.
- seruitutem seruit*; cognate accusative.
- priuatum . . . an publicam*. At Rome, prisoners of war might be either retained as slaves of the state, in which case they were employed on public works, or sold to private persons.
335. *cluens* (classical, *cliens*), from *clueo*, 'hear'; the literal meaning then is 'one who hears, or listens to someone else', hence 'a dependent or client'. The person to whom he was a dependent was called *patronus*. The institution (*clientela*) is Roman, not Greek.
337. *Fac is homo ut*, for the more natural *fac ut is homo*.
- ted*; see 240. *oro, Hegio*; hiatus.
341. *misero*, fut. perf. for fut. simple.
342. *conuenire aliquem* = 'to meet'; but *conuenire alicui*, 'to agree with', does not appear to be found in Plautus.
- Scan *tuom* as a monosyllable.
343. Scan *uelis*.
344. *nihil est*, 'it is no good', or rather, 'it would be no good'.
345. *transactam reddet*, more forcible than *transiget*; it points to the completed action.
347. Scan *magis*.
- ex sententia*, 'according to'. See 296.
348. Scan *tuom* as a monosyllable.
- hodie* expresses not time, but emphasis, as in Verg. *Ecl.* iii. 49, *Numquam hodie effugies*. Translate 'ever'.
350. *eius*; a monosyllable.
351. Scan *tuam* as a monosyllable.
353. *uiginti minas*, a third of a talent, about £80.

354. *illo. Optuma*; hiatus. *immo* is a corrective, 'nay, on the contrary'. *Optuma*; sc. *causa*.

355. Mark the alliteration.

356. *Quom . . . honestas*; for the indic. cf. l. 151.

honore honestas; a favourite kind of jingle with Plautus.

357. *haud molestumat*; a meiosis, 'it is very pleasant'.

collus, masculine, as regularly in Plautus. Cf. 902. Notice the alliteration.

359. *illo = illuc*.

dice; both *dice* and *dic* are found in Plautus, the former where a pause occurs immediately after it, the latter in phrases like *dic mihi*.

ACT II—SCENE III

All editors mark a fresh scene here on the ground of the change in metre; the characters, however, are the same as in the last scene.

361. *Quod . . . bene uortat*, 'May it turn out happily'. So Livy, i. 28. 1, *Quod bene vertat, castra Albanos Romanis castris jungere jubet*.

363. Scan *Tuo* as a monosyllable, and *is* short.

uelit; subj. because suboblique.

365. *ait . . . uelle*. Sc. *se*; v. l. 194.

367. *illis*, either abl. of instrument or (perhaps) dat. of advantage.

368. *rectum*, not 'right', but 'directed, turned towards'; i.e. a participle, not an adjective.

371. Scan *tuopte* as a dissyllable.

372. *Quom . . . fers*; for causal *quum* with the indic. see 151.

374. *Quom . . . facis*; see last note.

376. *quid rerum*; translate simply 'what?' *rerum* is partitive gen.

me quid . . . agitem = quid ego agitem. This is a common construction in Greek, *oīda se bōris ei*.

380. *rebuto*; a verb which died out of use before classical times. The un-compounded verb is found in the three forms, *bacto, beto, bito*; the root is evidently that of *βαλω*.

382. *aliquem*, 'someone else', for *alium quem*. See also 390.

385. *adhuc locorum*, 'always hitherto', *locorum* being used without any reference to place. See Roby, 1296.

sedulo. It is doubtful whether the derivation is *se-*, 'apart from', and *dolus*, thus giving the meaning 'straightforwardly'; or whether it is connected with the root of *sedeo*, and so means 'unremittingly, busily'. Cf. *assiduus*.

389. *dicito*; the true future imperative, which Plautus always carefully distinguishes in use from the present.

391. *seruitutem*; cognate accusative.

393. *tamen*, 'in any case', 'all the same'.

396. Note the alliteration and assonance.
397. *uicem*, 'in the place of', 'instead of'.
398. Scan *Istuc. utrique*; it is generally agreed that *utrique* is genitive here and in the same expression *Aul.* 129 and *Ter. And.* 546.
404. *gessisse morem*; *gerere morem* is 'to adapt one's mood to', so 'give way to', 'humour'.
405. *med*, acc. of *ego*. See note on 240.
- med . . . deseruisse te*; the subject of this infinitive is purposely ambiguous.
- 406-7. *Haec . . . sciet . . . ut fueris*, 'learns this, (namely) how you have been'.
407. Scan *sūm*.
408. *emittat manu*, the Plautine form of the classical *manumittere*.
411. *redire . . . denuo*; pleonasm.
412. *Quom apud*, hiatus; note the *quom* with the indic.
413. *exemisti* is the reading of Lambinus for MS. *emisisti*. Perhaps *amisisti* was the original reading. Cf. 36.
- Scan *tūā* as a monosyllable.
414. Scan *Ista*.
415. *tibi ea euenerunt*; hiatus in one place, but doubtful in which.
416. *Si ego*; hiatus.
- 417-8. *si . . . esses . . . fuisti*. An irregular yet logical condition; for though *fuisses* would have been regular *in apodosis*, *fuisti* appropriately expresses the truth (known to the captives but not to Hegio) that it was actually as a slave that Tyndarus had shown his compliance.
418. Scan *fūisti*.
- Di uostram fidem*; the full phrase, given in *Cist.* 663, is *Di opsestro uostram fidem*. Translate 'By Heavens!' It is simply an exclamation, not a prayer (*Roby*, 1129).
420. One foot is missing. Goetz suggests *quibus et* before *quantis*.
421. Scan *Istic*.
422. *quam* "because *haud centensumam partem* is the equivalent of *multo minus*" (*Lindsay*).
- 423-4. *occasio . . . cumulare*; this epexegetic infin. is commonly found in Plautus after *occasio*, but *ut* with subj. also occurs. We should expect the gerund,—*cumulandi*.
424. *ut . . . geras*, 'by managing'.
425. Scan *Magis*; lit. 'I cannot desire its accomplishment more earnestly than I will endeavour to bring it about'.
426. Scan *ūt. laudo, Hegio*; hiatus.
- laudo*. This is the reading given by Nonius Marcellus, a grammarian of about 280 A.D. He quotes the line to show that in old Latin *laudo* meant 'to name'.
428. *quam memet mihi* stands for *quam ipse mihi facturum sim*; the comparative clause is attracted into the acc. and infin.

430. *Et quo minus*. Translate either: (i) 'I wish you to attend to something which I have left unsaid concerning you' (when *quo* is the abl. of the measure of difference); or (ii)—understand *eo magis* with *aduortas*—'In proportion as I have said less, I wish you to give me the closer attention. Scan *minús*.

431. *fuas*; see 260. Scan *cāuē*, or *cāuē*, as a monosyllable.

433. Scan *mēam esse*, or *m'esse*; so 434, *meo* is a monosyllable, and elides before *e*.

434. *quom extemplo* = *quam primum*, 'as soon as ever'.

435. *ted*; see 240.

436. Note the asyndeton.

438. *mittier*; archaic infin. pass.

439. Nonius (see l. 426) quotes this line as an instance of the use of *fidele* as an adverb, probably reading *fac fidele sis fidelis*. Mark the alliteration. *cane . . . feras*, *ne* omitted. Scan *cāuē*, or *cāuē*.

441. Scan *in*.

hunc inuentu inueni, 'make this man (Hegio) your friend by your discovery (of his son)'. If, however, we read *inuentum*, translate 'and still find Hegio yours (*i.e.* your friend) as you have found him' (Warner).

444. *Hoc age*, 'attend to this'.

patronus; see note on 335.

447. *Et tua et tua*, turning first to Tyndarus, then to Hegio.

448. *Numquid aliud?* 'Is that all?' Another formula of leave-taking.

449. *dem a*; hiatus.

450. Scan *Eadem* as a dissyllable. *praetore*; note the Roman allusion. *Quem syngraphum?* 'A passport? Why?'

451. *legionem*, 'the army', lit. the levy or muster.

453. *quaestoribus*; see Prologue 43.

456. *sultis*, for *si uoltis*. Note the alliteration.

457. *desubito*; inserted by Schoell *metri gratia*.

459. *Eadem*; sc. *opera*. Scan *ēdem*.

equis, for *ecquis*; the first syllable must be short unless *hunc* is short, *i.e.* the foot *equis hunc* is an anapaest; *ecquis hunc* would be dactyl.

460. *ei rei*; both monosyllables. *primum* is pleonastic, since the same meaning is expressed in *prae-*.

ACT III—SCENE I

461. *edit*, pres. subj. of *ēdo*.

462. *illēst*; scan *ilēst*.

463. *sc rupit*; Schoell's emendation of the unmetrical *esse cupit* of the MSS. Trans. 'After bursting himself' (with running).

464. *Nam* is explanatory of the sentiment contained in 463.

diel; scan *dīzī*.

465. *malignitate oneravit*; oxymoron.

466. *ieiuniosiore* may be taken with *quam me* (understood), but is more probably an attribute of the personified *diem*; *dies* certainly stands as subject of *occeperit*. The word is *ἄρ. λει.*, and comically formed from *ieiunium. ecfertum fame*; oxymoron.

467. Scan *minūs*.

468. *resident . . . ferias*; cognate acc.

esuriatis, *ἄρ. λει.* Trans. 'are keeping hunger-holiday'.

469. *Ilicet = ire licet*; *licet* governing a dative as usual, *ire* without a preposition.

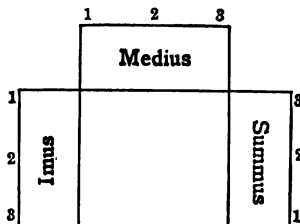
maxumam malam crucem; note the omission of the prep. *in* after *ilicet*; *malam crucem*, from frequent association, are practically one word, and therefore qualified together by *maxumam*. Crucifixion was the punishment only of slaves.

471. *Nil morantur*; see l. 16.

Lacones; an allusion to the plain and scanty fare of the Spartans.

uni subcelli, gen. of description. Trans. 'knights of the single stool', because parasites and hangers-on sat on stools instead of reclining on couches. The gen. *uni* has caused difficulty; but compare *utrique*, l. 398. As a substitute *imi* has been proposed; it gives a capital sense ('below the salt'), but *imus* is never used for *infimus* by Plautus. Lindsay reads the compound *unisubcelli*, but no other substantive compounded with *uni-* seems to occur in Plautus; such compounds are later, or even post-classical. A parallel passage is Stich. 489.

At a Roman dinner the couches (*lecti*) were arranged on three sides of a square, the fourth side being left open for the waiters. The *lecti* were called *summus*, *medius*, *imus* (in classical times), and on each *lectus* reclined three guests, to whom places were assigned according to their rank and distinction. There is some doubt (see Bekker, *Gallus*, p. 472) as to which were the positions of honour, but probably the *triclinium* was arranged as below:—



472. *Plagipatidas* (*plaga patior*), 'endurers of blows', or 'knights of the buffet'. Scan *qubtus*.

472. *uerba* = jokes. *penu*, a word that seems to have escaped the common grammars. It is found of the following forms and genders:—

penus, -i or -us, *m.* or *f.*
penum, -i, *n.*
penus, -oris, -eris, -itoris, *n.*
penu, -us, *n.*

473. *Eos*; a monosyllable.

476. *in tribu*, *i.e.* in *comitiis tributis* at Rome, though the scene is laid in Aetolia.

aperto capite, 'barefacedly', 'openly'.

477. *terunci*, gen. of price.

478. *Nam*, as in 464. *Nam ego*; hiatus.

480. *hoc*, archaic for *huc*. *quis profitetur*, 'who volunteers?' The word is used in the technical sense of giving in one's name for office, &c. (*profiteri nomen*).

482. *unum* appears to stand for an indefinite article, but may mean 'a particularly good'. *dictum*; cognate acc. Notice the alliteration.

483. Scan *Quibūs*. *ante*, adverb, 'in former days'.

484. *de conpecto*, 'by arrangement, or conspiracy'; so a put-up job'. *Conpecto*, from *con-paciscor*.

485. *canem* . . . *imitariet*, *i.e.* *dentes ut restringerent*, 'by showing their teeth', even in a snarl.

487. *uideo*; historic present after *postquam*. Cf. 282.

489. *Velabro*, the *Velabrum* was a street in Rome lying between the *forum boarium* and the *Tuscus vicus*.

492. *barbarica lege*, *i.e.* Roman. The law alluded to is one from the Twelve Tables, dealing with conspiracy. It must be remembered that the comedies of Plautus were adaptations from the Greek, and that politics were rigidly excluded; so far was this carried that Plautus regularly uses *barbaricus* for *Romanus*. See 884.

493. Scan *prohibeant* as three syllables.

494. *Is* for *eis*. *diem dicam*, 'I will name a day' (for their trial), *i.e.* 'I will prosecute them'.

495. Scan *Meo* as a monosyllable, and elide.

497. *cenam asperam*; see line 185 foll.

ACT III—SCENE II—A CANTICUM

498. Scan *Quid est stultius quā*, *i.e.* anapaests.

499. *Bono publico*, 'to the public weal', because he has paid the state a good price for the Captives. Mark the abl. of attendant circumstances without *cum*; but cf. 681, and see Roby 1243.

500. *quisque*, by constructio ad sensum takes the pl. verb *uident*.

502-3. Scan *Ita me | miserum res | titandō | retinendō*, *i.e.* a Bacchiac tetrameter with Ionic a minori in second and fourth foot.

504. **eminebam**, 'I was emerging from a flood of congratulations'. The verb is rare in early Latin; observe the paratactic construction.

507. Scan **Dedī**.

508. **præuortor Domo**, 'straightway I left the house'. Most MSS. have *domum*, which is inconsistent with *eo protinus ad fratrem*.

509. **Eo**; scan as a monosyllable.

512. **hic**, *i.e.* Aristophontes.

ACT III—SCENE III

516. **Nunc illud est quom**, 'Now is the time when'. **fuisse**, 'to have lived', so 'to be dead'; cf. 243. **mauelim**, potential subj. 'I could wish'.

517. **spernunt**; an archaic use of the verb, meaning to 'sever or separate'. So Mil. *Glor.* iv. 6. 17, *Ille has spernit segregatque ab se omnis extra te unam*.

518. Scan either **illēst diēs** or **illēst diēs**, and **mēē**.

519. **Neque exitium exitio est**; *exitio* is the nom. sing. of the verbal noun of *exeo*. Cf. *Truc.* 511, *Quid illi ex utero exitiost?* In that example it is followed by the ordinary construction of the verb (with *ex*); in the present instance it has the rarer construction of the verb with the acc. For other instances of a verbal substantive governing the case of the verb, cf. *Truc.* 622, *Quid tibi hanc aditio est?* *Poen.* v. 5. 29, *Quid tibi hanc digito tactiost?* Translate 'there is no escape from ruin'.

521. The line is generally regarded as spurious on account of its resemblance in sentiment to 520. Possibly it comes from some lost play, and owes its position here to having been set down on the margin by an early scribe as a parallel expression.

522. **perfidis**; the pl. is used for definite instances of an abstract.

Scan **meis** as a monosyllable.

525. **negotiumst**, equivalent to *dubium est*, and therefore followed by *quin*.

526. Scan **erī**.

528. **Philocrati**, probably dat., though it might conceivably be genitive.

529. Scan **Salūs**. **si** = 'even if', equivalent to *etsi*.

530. Scan **nimis** and **machinōr**.

531. **malum**, interjection, 'A plague upon it!' Note the alliteration.

532. **incipiasso**. See note on 168.

ACT III—SCENE IV

533. **Quo . . . dicam**; for the periphrasis cf. 268.

534. Scan **enim uero**.

537. **Vtinam . . . perderent**, the imperf. used for the plup. in an

unfulfilled wish in past time. **periisti**, 'you were lost to your country'. Scan **prius**, and mark the alliteration.

539. **atrocem**; the word is not elsewhere found in Plautus.

540. An iambic line, with its feet much resolved.

541. For the periphrasis cf. 268 and 533. Scan **istuc** and **mōs**.

542. **aspernari**, 'turn away from'; the passive is used reflexively. Cf. 592.

545. **si te fugitat**; *si* is not conditional here, but gives the true state of the case, = 'that'. So in Greek, the ordinary construction after words of wondering is *ei*.

546. **qui**, causal, 'seeing that you'.

548. **auris**, governed by the *in-* of **inmittas**; the *-mittas* governs the acc. *id quod istic fabuletur* (Roby, 1118).

550. **qui insputatur morbus**, i.e. epilepsy, called *morbus comitialis* because its occurrence caused the comitia to be adjourned. The epileptic patient was spat upon by others as a means of avoiding infection.

551. Scan **procul**. **Vltro istum**, 'Away with him!'; *ultro* here has almost the force of a verb (Roby, 2178).

552. Scan **meum** as a monosyllable.

553. **ut qui**; see note on 243, and Roby, 1696. For *med*, see 240. Scan **opus**.

554. Note the alliteration.

555. **saluti**, predicative dat. Scan **fuit**.

is = *eis*; a demonstrative is not seldom substituted for a relative in the second clause.

557. **hunc**; the subject of the dependent clause is put for prominence as the object of the main verb.

quam inimico; hiatus.

intuitur, from *intuor* = *intueor*; note the indic. in the dependent question. **concedi**; cf. the passive use of *eo*,—*sic itur ad astra*.

561. Scan **suom** as a monosyllable, **aibat** as dissyllable.

562. **Alcumeus**, the Latin form of *Ἀλκμαίων*. Alcmeon, Orestes, and Lycurgus were the famous madmen of Greek tragedy. Alcmeon and Orestes murdered their own mothers, Lycurgus suffered for holding the worship of Dionysus in contempt. Scan *Alcumeus*.

postea, 'then, in that case'.

563. **Vna opera**, 'just as much'.

566. Scan **eum** as a monosyllable, and elide.

568. **reperit**'s, *reperitus es*. **qui superes**; for the subj. after *reperio*, cf. the construction after *sunt qui*.

ueriuerbio, *ἀπαξ λεγ.*

569–70. **uera . . . conuincas**, 'prove truth to be falsehood'.

570. **aspice ad me**, not 'look at me', which would require *aspice me*, but 'look in my direction'.

571. Scan *inquam*.
 572. Scan *quidē*.
 573. *Alidem*, preposition omitted.
 574. *Quem patrem?* for the indignant or astonished *quem*, cf. 450. Slaves were regarded as chattels, and as possessing no ties of kinship or parentage.
 576. *reconciliasso*; see 168.
 578. *Liberum*. Tyndarus, purposely misunderstanding Aristophontes, makes a pun on the adj. *liber* and the name *Liber*.
 579. *te ludos facit*, 'is befooling you'. Mark the two accusatives, as though *ludos facit* were *ludificat*. The dative is found in *Rud.* iii. 1. 1.
 580. *Nam is*; hiatus. *se* is occasionally used (as here) in reference to some word which is not the subject of the sentence. It may be so used intentionally, for the purpose of removing the ambiguity which would otherwise exist; or unintentionally, the words *si servos fuit* being equivalent to *hic servum habuit*.
 583. *bonis*, here 'respectable', not 'good'.
 585. *aliquid pugnæ edidit*, 'has played you some sort of trick'. *iam aliquid*; hiatus.
 586. Scan *tūm*. *ne utiquam*, 'by no means'. The *ne* is one of the traces we have of the Old Latin negative, found also in *ne quidem*, and in a somewhat more disguised form in *neuter*, *nullus*, &c. Scan *neutiquam*.
 588. Scan *meo* as a monosyllable.
 592. Scan *Enimvero*. *contineri* is reflexive. Cf. 542.
 593. *insectabit*; used in the deponent in classical Latin.
 594. *ui opust*. MSS. vary between *fune opust* and *fit opus* ('the trouble is beginning'). *Ui opust* is Schoell's suggestion.
 595. Scan *Viden*.
 597. *Pix atra*. Malefactors were sometimes smeared with pitch and other inflammable substances (*tunica molesta*) and then burnt. Compare the sufferings of the Jews and Christians at Rome under Nero; and see *Juv.* i. 155:
taeda lucebis in illa
Qua stantes ardent, fixo qui gutture fumant.
 Scan *apud* and *tūque*.
 598. *laruæ*, 'evil spirits', 'bogeys'; good spirits are *manes*.
 Scan *Idrūz*.
 599. *Quid si* corresponds to one expression, 'What if?' 'Suppose?'
 600. *Crucior* = *moleste fero*, and therefore takes the acc. and infin.
me, ut; hiatus before the comma.
 601. *concinнат* = *reddit*, as commonly in Plautus.
 604. 'He'll bite the nose off your face.' *denasabit* is *ἀπ. ληγ.*
 605. *med*; *v.* l. 240.
creduis, archaic for *credas*; cf. *duis*, and see l. 331.

607. Scan **iubē**.
 609. Scan **Tacē**.
 611. **mi abnutas**, 'Why are you shaking your head at me (to be silent)?'
 613. **iudificabitur**, deponent; but the active *iudifico* is also found in Plautus.
 614. 'He'll talk some nonsense, of which you can make neither head nor tail.' **conpareat**, consecutive subjunctive.
 615. **Ornamenta**, 'costume'.
Aiacem, another famous madman of antiquity. The story of his defeat by Odysseus in the contest for the arms of Achilles, and his consequent insanity, was doubtless well known to the audience.
 617. **inter sacrum saxumque**, lit. 'between the victim and the stone (knife)'. Trans. 'between the altar and the knife'. *Saxum* because flint knives were used for killing sacrificial victims. The custom was probably handed down from the Stone Age, when of course all knives were made of stone. Scan **Nūc ego inter**.
 618. **quod me uelis**; note the two accusatives; *quod* is probably governed by *facere* understood.
 619. **audibis**, archaic form of the fut. ind.
 620. Scan **hōc expurigare**, the unsyncopated form of *expurgare*, restored by Ritschl, *metri gratia*.
 622. Scan **deorum** as a dissyllable. **faxit**; cf. 124.
 623. Scan **istic**.
 624. Scan **illic**.
 625. Scan **secūs**.
 625-6. **quā . . . deliquio stet**, 'why I should not lose'. *deliquio* is *ἀπ. λεγ.*, though *deliquium* is found.
 626. Scan **aptid**.
 628. Scan **Fuistin, Fūi, Enimuero**.
 629. Scan **fūisti** and **mēē**.
 631. **maior**, 'grown up'. **em rursum tibi**, 'There's for you!'
 632. Scan **Meam** as a monosyllable.
 633. Scan **Fūitne**.
 635. Scan **fūit**.
 636. **directum**, from *dis-* and *erectus*, 'crucified'.
 637. **adsto**, 'stand upright'.
 638. Scan **fūisse**.
 639. Scan **esse** and **satia**.
 640. **deruncinatus**, from *runcina*, 'a plane'.
 Scan **dēartuatus**.
 641. **Huius**; as a monosyllable. **technis**, the Greek *τέχνη*; for the insertion of the *-i-* compare *μῦα* and *mina*.

642. *Sed uide sis*, 'but please be careful', *i.e.* 'are you sure?'

Scan *uidē*.

643. *magis* . . . *certius*; *magis* is pleonastic.

644. *fuit*; a monosyllable.

646. *tuos*; a monosyllable.

649. *Vt* . . . *processerim*. Hegio has answered '*conuenit*', 'the description tallies'. Tyndarus, playing on the word, takes its other meaning, 'it is certain that I have . . .'. The reference is to the Roman belief that the success of the day's work depended on the omens which met a man on his leaving the house in the morning.

651. *Verba* . . . *data*; *uerba dare* is 'to befool'.

655. *amisi*, 'I have thrown away'. *reliqui*, 'I have kept for myself'.

656. *sursum uorsum*; *uorsum* is somewhat pleonastic. Trans. 'up and down'.

os subleuere, lit. 'painted my face', *i.e.* 'hoodwinked'. The origin of the expression lies in the practical joke of painting a sleeping person's face. See Verg. *Ec.* vi. 22.

657. Scan *quidē*. The names of the Lorarii are derived from *κόλαφος*, buffet; *κορδύλη*, cudgel; and *κόραξ*, raven or knocker.

658. *istinc*, 'from within'. *lignatum*; the Lorarii pretend to think that the *lora* are to be used for tying up faggots of sticks.

ACT III—SCENE V

659. *mastigia*, the Greek word *μαστρυγία*. Cf. Latin *uerbero*.

661. *sartor*, an old Latin form of *saritor*, or *sarritor*, from *sario* (*sarrio*), to hoe or weed. The agricultural metaphor is carried on in *messor* and *occator*.

662. *audebas* has the meaning of *poteras*. Cf. *Truc.* iv. 3. 44.

663. Scan *priūs*.

664. *contra adstitit*, 'stands up to'. The two words are to be taken together, and govern a dative like other compounds of *contra*, e.g. *contradicere*.

665. *seruom atque*; hiatus.

668. *has*; *sc. manus*.

670. *quod* here is equivalent to *quoad*, 'so far as'.

672. Scan *dēartuauistique*; cf. 640.

680. *id*, almost 'on that account'.

681. *cum cruciatu*, abl. of attendant circumstances. See 499.

682. *Dum ne*, 'if only I do not'. *parui aestumo*; hiatus.

683. *ast*, found in old Latin in the sense of 'if further'.

687-8. *periculo* . . . *ponere*; *ponere* must be used in the sense of *exponere* or *offerre*.

potius . . . *Præoptauisse*, a pleonastic expression.

687-8. **potius . . . quam . . . periret**; the subj. is the regular construction after *potius quam* in Plautus. Later writers vary between *potius quam* and *potius quam ut*, with subj.

689. **Accherunt**; locative.

clueas gloria, 'be celebrated for your glory'. *Clueo* (κλύω) means 'to hear oneself called', hence 'to be renowned'. *Audio* is used with a somewhat similar meaning.

690. **perit . . . interit**. Nonius says *perit* is a weaker word than *interit*:—*levior res est, et habet inventionis spem, et non omnium rerum finem*. MSS. vary between *perital*, *non . . .*, and *perit*, *at non*.

is; introduced *metri gratia*.

692. **tuas**; monosyllabic.

695. Here we have the two forms **faxis** and **feceris** side by side, and used as equivalents. Both are fut. perf. ind.

696. **adfore**; the subject is *cum* understood.

697. **ego teneo**; proceleusmatic.

698. Scan **hōc, mēus** or **mēūs**, and **sodalis**.

700. **aeque melius**, a mixture of the two expressions 'as well' and 'better'.

703. **Votuin** for *vetuine*, 'did I not forbid?' *Voto* is an archaic form of *veto*. Cf. *uoster vester*, *uorto vorto*.

te; it was really Philocrates to whom Hegio gave this injunction.

705. Scan **quol**.

706. **Nunc**, like the Greek *νῦν δέ*, 'as it is'.

708. **erus maior**, i.e. Theodoromedes; *erus minor* would be Philocrates.

710. **sorsum**, contracted from *se-uorsum*; *sursum* is *sub-uorsum*.

711-2. **si . . . faxit . . . haberes**. Another loosely constructed conditional sentence; for *faxit* we should expect *fecisset*.

712. Scan **Tūs**.

714. **Essetne**; -ne here = *nonne*.

716. Scan **illi**.

718. **Recens**, adverb. **nuperum**, derived from *novus* and *paro*. The adjective is *ἀπ. λεγ.* The whole line is a good example of pleonasm.

723. **latomias**, the Greek *λατομία* (*lāas téμνω*). The commoner Latin form is *lautumiae*. **lapidarias** is added to intimate that hard labour was to be added to the imprisonment. It may be remembered that the Athenian prisoners captured at Syracuse were confined in the quarries.

724. **ibi quom illi**; proceleusmatic.

725. **Cottidiano**, adverb, for *cotidie*.

726. **Sescentoplago**. *Sescenti* is used of any indefinitely large number. For the attraction of the name into the dative, cf. 69.

727. Scan **dēs**.

728. **perduis**, pres. subj. of *perdo*. Cf. 331.

Curabitur, 'He shall be looked after!' Hegio purposely misunderstands *perduis* to mean 'lose'.

729. *neruo*. The *neruos* is here a heavy iron collar; in other places it appears to be a fetter for the ankle, but sometimes it seems to stand for no more than 'prison'.

custodibitur. Cf. *nescibo*, 265.

731. 'I shall not pay him all I owe in a single day.'

732. Scan *istuo*. *moriri*, for the classical *mori*.

735. Scan *meum* as a monosyllable.

738. *Ne* must here be the consecutive, not the final conjunction. Other instances are found in Plautus, but not in classical Latin. Cf. 795.

qui, abl. 'in any respect'.

740. Scan *meae* and *tuo* as monosyllables.

tuo stat periculo, *stat* in its common sense of 'costs'; *tuo periculo*, abl. of price. Trans. 'costs a risk to yourself', i.e. either by the loss of a valuable slave, or by the possibility of not recovering his son, or by the risk of vengeance on the part of Philocrates.

743. *minitas*, more commonly deponent.

744. *salve*, generally a salutation on meeting.

746. Scan *optigit*.

749. *Peristis*; the perf. is much stronger than the fut. 'It is all up with you!' 'You are dead men!'

750. *Vis haec quidem*. Most editors point out that Caesar cried, as the conspirators closed round him, "*Ista quidem vis est*".

751. Scan *illio*. *recte*; sc. *vid*, by a common ellipsis.

phylacem; not elsewhere used in Plautus.

752. Scan *illia*. *documentum*, 'lesson' (*doceo*).

754. *Quod absque hoc esset*, 'If it were not for this man'. *absque* is found several times in the protasis of a conditional clause whose apodosis is in the subj., and once when it is in the indic. See Roby, 1556.

755. Scan *suis* as a monosyllable.

757. 'I have been tricked once, and that is enough.'

762. *potitus*; see note on 92. *soelus*, here = 'misfortune'.

763. *Quasi* . . . *prodixerim*, 'It is as though I had begotten children only to be childless'.

764. *Neminis*; the gen. of *nemo* is very rarely found, *nullius* being used instead.

765. Scan *mei* as a monosyllable.

766-7. *Exanspicau* . . . *Redauspicandum* are ἀπ. λεγ. Warner translates:

"With an ill omen freed from chains I came,
With an ill omen I to chains return".

But Sonnenschein takes it as "With good prospects". The reference is to the Roman habit of prophesying the day's fortunes by the omens which met a man on first leaving his house. See l. 649.

ACT IV—SCENE I

769-71. Mark the frequent alliteration.

771. *Pompa* (πομπή), 'a procession', when applied to the table means 'a procession of dishes', so 'feast'.

772. *certumst mihi quod domist*. MSS. end the line at *mihi*; *quod domist* is Schoell's emendation *metri gratia*.

774. *amoenitate amoena amoenus*. This form of polyptoton is a common feature of the style of Plautus. Cf. *honore honestiorem*, and *Amph.* 278, *optumo optume optunam operam des*.

775. *Sine sacris hereditatem*, 'a legacy involving no religious duties', i.e. 'unencumbered'. Many Roman families had their peculiar sacrifices, which were rendered hereditary by law, so that to the inheritor of the property fell also the duty of performing the sacrifices. Cf. *Truc.* 484, *Cena haec annonast sine sacris hereditas*.

aptus for *adeptus*.

778-9. *certa res est* . . . *Coniciam*, for *certum est conicere*, by a kind of parataxis.

778. Scan *ēdēm*. *comici serui*; the *seruos currens* was a stock character of comedy. His *pallium* was gathered (*collectum*) in a bunch on his shoulders, so as to leave his limbs free for running. Such haste was considered undignified in a free man.

779. *med*; see l. 240.

ACT IV—SCENE II

781. *Quanto*, to be taken with *magis*. Scan *magis*, making the third foot paeon secundus.

783. *Ad illum modum*, 'after this fashion'. *Ad* = 'according to'.

sublitum os esse; infin. of exclamation. For the explanation of the expression see 656. Trans. 'to think that I have been thus befooled!' Paeon quartus in fourth foot.

785. *scibitur*; cf. *nescibo*, 265.

786. *Quom extemplo*; v. 434.

789. *Conlecto* . . . *pallio*; see note on 779.

790. *mōram mōram*; *mōram* is Schoell's insertion *metri gratia*. Being spelt alike, one of the two words was very likely to be omitted by a copyist. Ionic a majori in the third foot.

791. *Eminor*; ἀν. λει.

792. *Nisi qui* . . . *arbitrabitur*; an exception (in the indicative) is often appended by way of an afterthought (Roby, 1569). Scan *satis*.

793. *ore sistet*; *sistet* is intransitive. Cf. Verg. *Georg.* i. 479, *Sistunt amnes*.

795. *Ne*; consecutive, as is shown by *ita*. See 737.

796. **ballista**, in classical Latin a military engine for throwing huge rocks, &c. The **catapulta** threw great arrows, and perhaps stones. But in Plautus the words generally signify not the engines but the missiles. Observe the chiasmus.

798. **Dentilegos**, 'I'll make him pick up his teeth', *i.e.* after knocking them out for him,—*δεν. λεγ.*

quemque. *Quisque* in early writers is sometimes used for *quicumque* (Roby, 2290).

799. **nam**; not the conjunction 'for', but an interrogative particle seen in such words as *ubinam*, *quisnam*, &c.

800. Scan **hūiūs** and **diūi**.

801. MSS. have *extemplo* after *is*, but this renders the line too long. Note the paratactic *faxo—opstiterit*.

803. **edico**; the *edictum* occurs in the next line. *Edico* means 'issue a proclamation', and is used of the ordinances of the Roman magistrates, particularly of the praetor, who, on entering office, publicly announced the rules by which he would be guided in administering justice. The whole of this speech down to 822 is a parody of these magisterial *edicta*.

ne quis . . . capiatur, final. Trans. 'be convicted'. **culpam**; the technical legal term for an unintentional offence.

805. **Mira . . . sunt** = *mirum est*, as commonly. Trans. 'it is a wonder if', *i.e.* 'he must have'. On the other hand, *mirum est quin* = 'I am surprised that . . . not', ironically. See 824.

in uentrem, for *in animum*, because Ergasilus is a parasite. Scan **ni hic**; hiatus.

806. Scan **quotus** as a monosyllable.

807-9. **pistores . . . qui alunt . . . Eorum**. *Pistores* is attracted to the case of the relative; it is then necessary to insert *eorum* in its proper case, for the sake of clearness. Pliny tells us that there were no bakers at Rome (as distinguished from millers) until 173 B.C. Therefore translate 'millers'. Scan **gut alunt**; hiatus.

807. **scrofi pasci**; *δεν. λεγ.*

808. Note the alliteration throughout this scene.

809. Scan **Eorum si ego quousquam**.

810. **exculcabo**, 'I'll trample out with my fists'—a comical use of the verb. Scan **meis** as a monosyllable.

812. Scan **præhibent** as a dissyllable.

813. **cruciantl**, that galls its rider. The suggested meaning of 'lame' is very doubtful.

814. **subbasilicanos**, 'loungers round the basilicas'. We find from Livy, xxvi. 27, that as late as 210 B.C. there was no basilica at Rome; and from xxxix. 44, that the Porcia Basilica was only built 184 B.C. by Cato the Censor. For this reason the Plautine origin of this line is disputed. It must not, however, be taken as granted that no other basilica had been erected between 210 and 184; indeed, the name Porcia would seem to distinguish Cato's basilica from some other already existing.

815. Scan **Eis** as a monosyllable.

817. **edictiones** is used here and 823 for the ordinary word *edictum*. See note on 803.

818. **lanii**; for the construction of the sentence see 807.

concinnant for *reddunt*; see 601.

819. **dupla**; sc. *pecuniā*. **danunt** = *dant*.

820. **sectario**; probably not from *sæco*, but from *sector*; so the wether followed by the rest of the flock, i.e. the bell-wether.

821. Scan **Eorum**. MSS. have *cum*, which may be an archaic form of the gen. pl.

823-4. **Eugepae!** **edictiones**; hiatus. **aedilicias** . . . **agoranomum**; notice the confusion of Roman and Greek institutions. One of the aedile's duties was the superintendence of the markets.

824. **Mirum est ni**; see 805.

825. For the jingle cf. 774.

826. **cibus** probably in apposition to *conneatus*, though Priscian takes it as gen. sing. of a fourth declension *cibus*.

828. **adaeque** . . . **fortunatior**; a mixture of the two expressions, *nemo uiuit fortunatior* and *nemo uiuit adaeque fortunatus*. Cf. 700.

832. **pultando**. *Pulto* is a Plautine frequentative form of *pulso*, a collateral form of *pello*.

assulatim; from *assula*, a splinter; but there is a variant *uel assullatim*, 'by leaping at it'. These two words have evidently been written on the margin or above the line as a suggested alternative to *assulatim*, and have thence crept into the text.

833. **qui** for *quis*; interrogative. Hiatus after **Ergasile**.

834. **Respice**; the line is a pun on the word. *Respicio* means both 'to look at' and 'to look on with favour'. At Rome there were several temples of Fortuna Respiciens.

836. An ultra-superlative phrase, 'O most excellent of all men in the world!' **in tempore eoipse**, 'in the very nick of time'. Scan *eoipse* as a dissyllable.

837. **ubi**, referring to a personal antecedent.

838. **Cedo**; 2nd pers. sing. of an imperative, of which the pl. is *cette* or *cedite*. It is said to be derived from *-ce-*, 'here', and *da*, the root of *do* (give).

839. **gaudeam**; cf. 139.

841. **Iam ego**; hiatus.

843. **Bene facis**, 'thank you'. 'You are right' is *recte facis*. **tubeam ignem**; hiatus.

845. Scan **Tuan** as a monosyllable.

846. Scan **Iubēn**. Hiatus after **astitui**.

847. **foculis**; not from *foculus*, but *foculum*, a contraction of *fouiculum*, = 'that which warms'; hence 'frying-pan', or some other article of the *batterie de cuisine*. Cf. Pers. 105, *intus uentris fumant focula*.

848. *praestinatum*; supine. The verb is only ante- and post-classical.

uigilans somniat, 'he is day-dreaming'.

850. *Scis bene esse*, 'You know how to enjoy yourself'. But *esse* has also been taken to stand for *edere* in this place. *Sepiolam*, 'a little cuttle-fish', substituted by Schoell for the unmetrical *pernam* of the MSS.

851. *Horaeum*, ὥριος, 'pickled in season'.

scombrum; probably the *tuna* or tunny-fish, a kind of enormous mackerel.

trugonum, τρυγών, a large ray.

852. *Nominandi istorum* . . . *copia*, a mixture of the gerund construction *nominandi ista*, and the gerundive *nominandorum istorum*. Such instances are not uncommon, but occur more frequently when the substantive is in the plural than when in the singular, probably on account of a desire to retain a more euphonious sound even at the expense of loose grammar. But for an instance with the sing. see 1008, *lucis das tuendi copiam* (where, however, there is another possible explanation, *q.v.*). Scan *magis*.

853. Scan *mēin* as a monosyllable.

854. *Nec nihil*, 'not nothing, but very little more than nothing'.

ne frustra sis, 'make no mistake about it'. Scan *frustrā* as always in this phrase.

855. *uicti*, from *uictus*, usually of the fourth declension. But in Plautus and in colloquial Latin the fourth declension was largely identical with and merged in the second, and even Quintilian debates whether the correct genitive of *senatus* is *senati* or *senatus*.

857. *Tu ne*; *ne* is here the affirmative particle, though more commonly it precedes the pronoun.

860. *senticeto*; a senseless pun, unless it is to be made to refer as far back as l. 188, *sentisne essitas?* Scan with hiatus after *senticeto*. *eo*, monosyllabic.

861. *adparari ad*; hiatus.

862. *proprium*, "a technical term of priestly language" (Lindsay). Cf. the inscription containing the regulations of the *Ludi Saeculares* of Augustus: *Bovem marem Jovi Opt. Max. proprium immolavit*.

863. Scan *dōrum*.

866. 'You seem to be hungry, to me.' 'No; I am hungry to myself, not to you.' A poor enough jest, but one which would no doubt raise a laugh.

867. *consuetu's puer*, 'you learnt to do so as a boy'.

868. *Te hercle*. Ergasilus is beginning his words with an oath—"te *Heracle perdant!*"—but stops before it is expressed, and gives the sentence a different turn.

870. *tu mihi places*, i.e. 'I have made up my mind to dine here'; 'you have the preference'.

Scan *Abi*.

874. *celoce*; said by Nonius to be so-called a *celeritudine*.

875. Scan *tūōm*.

877. Scan *Ābi* in *mālam*.

877-8. *amabit* . . . *condecoret*. It is unusual to find the fut. and the subj. together in the same phrase, though either is possible in a sentence of this kind.

878. *cognomine*, i.e. *Saturio*, the name of the parasite in the *Persa*.

879. Scan *Mōūmne* and *Tūōm*.

880. *Alidensem*, for *Aleum*, which has hitherto been employed.

Mā tōn 'Ἀπόλλω. *μᾶ* is generally used in the sense of 'No, by'. Here it is affirmative, 'Yes, by'.

881. *τὰν Κόραν*. He swears by Proserpina, but as *Cora* is also the name of a town of the Volscians, he proceeds to swear a string of geographical oaths, in which he treats all the names of towns as fem.

882-3. *Fraeneste*, *Signia*, *Frusino* and *Aletrium* are all Latin towns.

883. Scan *Vidē*.

884. *barbaricas*, i.e. Latin. Cf. 492.

asperas, 'rough', or 'rugged', probably in the sense of 'uncouth of speech', though it may refer to geographical position. At the time of the production of the play, the Latin towns were causing Rome much anxiety.

885. Scan *tūōm* as a monosyllable.

Vae aetati tuae! a strange expression for *vae tibi*.

888. *Siculus*; alluding, perhaps, to the hordes of slaves captured in that island during the First and Second Punic Wars.

Boius. The Boii, a Gallic nation settled between the Apennines and the Padus, were defeated at the battle of Mutina, 193 B.C. The allusion helps to determine the date of the play.

boīam; the *boia* (or *boīae*, as is more common) was a collar originally of leather (*bos*), later of wood or iron.

889. Scan *ei* as a monosyllable.

896. *mantiscinatus*; a word comically formed from *μάντις* and *cano*, on the analogy of *vaticinor*, from *vates* and *cano*.

897. *dapinabo*; ἄπ. λεγ.

898. *id*, loosely referring to *uictum*, 897.

Sponden tu istud; the regular formula for striking a bargain.

899. Scan *tūōm*. *respondeo*, here not 'answer', though perhaps with an allusion to that meaning. Trans. 'pledge in return'.

900. *potest*; used impersonally. *redambula*; ἄπ. λεγ.

ACT IV—SCENE III

901. Scan *filīe*. *rem summam* . . . *cibariam*; cf. *res summa publica*, of which this is a parody.

902. *collos*; see 357. *tegoribus* for *tergoribus*.

903-5. Mark the alliteration and assonance.

904. **absumedo**, ἀπ. λεγ. A pun on *sumen*; the whole passage is full of paronomasiae.

906. **Nam si . . . memorem . . . morast.** The indic. is common in the apodosis of conditional sentences of this type. So, *longum est dicere*, 'it would be tedious to recount'.

907. **pro**, 'in virtue of'. Scan **mā** as a monosyllable.

ius dicam, 'pronounce judgment on'.

908. **indemnatae pendent**, 'are hanging (*i.e.* in suspense) unsentenced'.

ACT IV—SCENE IV

909. **Diespiter**, an early form of Jupiter.

912a. Proceleusmatic in the first foot.

912b. The Ambrosian MS. has the following traces of this verse: "*ubi uolt r n mb . . . um*", whence Schoell has restored it as in the text.

913. Scan **Nimis**que.

914. **carne**; mark the archaic form with the long -e.

915. Scan **tribūs**.

917. Scan **Cocūm**. **seriae**; much larger than ordinary cooking-pots; perhaps 'stone jars'.

920. **sese uti uolet**; the acc. and infin. after *uolo* is not common where the subject of the main verb and the infin. are the same.

921. **hic quidem ut uti adornat**, 'to judge from this fellow's preparations'. *Uti* is introduced by Schoell *metri gratia*. Cf. *Ps.* i. 3. 36, *Ut uti res sunt ceterae*.

ACT V—SCENE I

923. **Quom . . . reddiderunt**; notice the causal *quom* with the indic. Cf. 151. **reducem**; an uncommon form of *reducem*. Scan **tūō**.

924. Ionic a maiori in first foot.

925. **Quae** refers loosely to *miseriis* in the preceding line.

te carens fui; for this use of the pres. part. with *sum* cf. *Rud.* 943, *tui sermonis sum indigens*.

927. **haec** stands instead of *huius*, this man's.

re; inserted by Spengel *metri gratia*.

928. Scan **Satis** in both places.

929. Scan **Satis** and **tūis**.

930. **Hoc agamus**; cf. 444.

932-3. **satis, Proinde ut**; pleonastic.

933. **meo**; elided as a monosyllable.

935. *bene merenti nostro*; to be taken together, 'our benefactor'. *muneres*; the verb is elsewhere deponent.

938. *Postulo abs te ut*; a construction unparalleled in Plautus. *Postulo ab aliquo* and *postulo ut* are found only once each. Usually the construction is the acc. *rei*, acc. and infin., or infin. alone.

941. *Quod bene fecisti* = *pro beneficio*. *gratia* is nom., and *id quod postulas* stands in loose apposition to it.

943. *quod*, for *id quod*; not 'because'. Cf. 680, *id suscenses mihi*.

946. *Propter meum caput* = *propter me*, 'for my sake'.

Scan *mēm*. *euenisse*; exclamatory infin. Cf. 783.

947. Scan *prō ēo*, with hiatus. For *duis*, see 331.

libellam . . . *argenti*; the *libella* (diminutive of *libra*) was a small silver coin, in value the tenth part of a *denarius*; hence used of any trifling sum.

949. Scan *Facis*. *Licet* = 'certainly'.

951. *statua uerberesa*, 'this whipping-post'; but the termination *-eus* generally signifies the material, e.g. as in *aureus*.

952. *quid sit factum*, 'what has become of'.

953. *lauate*; *uos* is probably vocative, and *lauate* used reflexively.

ACT V—SCENE II

954. *bone uir*; sarcastic, 'my fine fellow'.

mancupium originally signified 'a taking by the hand', 'a formal acceptance', and thence 'a possession', and especially 'a slave'. Cf. *manu emitte*, 408. Trans. 'my pretty piece of goods' or 'my precious bargain'.

956. *frugi bonae*. It is doubtful whether *frugi* is dative or genitive with the final *-s* dropped. Originally it meant 'fit for food', 'serviceable'. The word was then transferred to moral qualities, with the meanings 'proper, fit, honest'; and it is further strengthened by the attributive *bonae*. Scan *bonūs*.

957. *ne spem ponas umquam*; the MSS. read, *neque ero unquam ne spem ponas me*. The change is due to Schoell. *Ne spem ponas* ought to mean 'never give up expecting', but the present context can allow only the meaning 'never hope'. Perhaps the true reading is *ne in spem ponas*.

958. Scan *tuae* as a monosyllable.

959. *Si eris*; hiatus. *Ex mala meliusculam*; Stalagmus borrows *re facies* (or *faciam*) from Hegio's words, using them in a different sense.

960. *loquere* = *loqueris*; indic.

961. *fatear*; attracted into the subjunctive by *pudeat*, which is potential. *autumes* is governed by *quom*, 'because you say it'.

964. *istaec aufer*, 'drop that!'

fers, 'offer', i.e. *adfero*; notice the indic. in dependent question. *feras*, 'get' = *auferas*.

965. Scan **Satis**.

feri dicta compendi uolo. MSS. show *dictis uolo compendium*, but the usual construction in Plautus is *aliquid compendi facere*, hence the change. In either case the meaning is 'I wish your words to be cut as short as possible'. The gen. *compendi* is classed by Roby, 1304, under the gen. of definition (sort, material, head), or it may be termed a predicative gen. Cf. *lucri facere*.

967. **Hoc agamus**, 'Now to business'. Cf. 444, 930.

968. Cf. l. 959.

969. **quid dignus siem.** "In early Latin a neuter acc. is found qualifying *dignus*" (Roby, 1201). *Quid* is a limitative acc. and perhaps depends on *pater* understood.

972. Scan **scifugi**.

973. Scan **Quoi homini**, with hiatus.

977. **per tuom te**; *per* is frequently separated from its acc. not only in Plautus but in classical authors also. Cf. *per te deos oro*.

ACT V—SCENE III

979. Scan **Tū** as a monosyllable.

980. 'How long ago did that happen?'

982. Scan **Tū** as a monosyllable.

paruolo. MSS. have *paruolum*, which seems unnecessary after *quadrimulum*, hence the change.

983. **Quid**; see 283. **memoradum**; *dum* is merely enclitic. Cf. *agedum*, *dicdum*.

984. **Paegnium**, *παῖγνιον*, a toy.

Tyndaro; attracted into dat. in apposition with *ei* understood after *indidistis*.

987. **isme istic.** This question is generally taken to mean: 'Was the boy you sold to my father the same who was given to me?' But this question has already received an answer in l. 982, and the reply of Stalagmus, *Huius filius*, is no answer to it. Translate, therefore, 'was that boy whom you sold to my father, and who was given to me, Hegio's son?' (Hallidie).

993. **uos**; not found in MSS. but introduced *metri gratia*.

994. Scan **Eō** as a monosyllable.

995. **Eheu, quom . . . feci**; causal *quom* with indic. Translate 'Alas that'.

plus minusque, 'both more and less'. Most editors read *minusue*, which form is found elsewhere.

Scan **quōm ego**, with hiatus.

fuit, 'than it would have been right'; *aequom est* means 'it would be right'.

me. It is doubtful whether this is the subj. of *facere* or whether it is

ablative, as though *aequom* were *dignum* (Roby, 1201). Cf. *Bacch.*, 488, *quam me atque illo aequom foret.*

996. *Quod male feci*; *quod* is here the relative, not the conjunction.

possiet for *possit*. Cf. *siet*, 193.

997. Scan *ēccum* and *sūis*.

ex, 'according to'.

ACT V—SCENE IV

998. *multa saepe*; for the pleonasm cf. 44.

Aocherunti; locative. *fierent*; a curious subj. found elsewhere after *pictus*. Cf. *Men.* 143, *tabulam pictam . . . ubi aquila Catameitum raperet.*

999. *Aocheruns* is given by the dictionaries as masc.; here it is fem. *nulla . . . Aocheruns*, 'Acheron in no wise'. Scan *enīnuero*.

1002. *illo*, thither. Scan *illo*.

monerulae; in later authors *monedulae*.

1003. *anites*, for the classical *anates*.

quicum stands for *quibuscum*; the old instrumental abl. *qui* seems to be in process of becoming no more than a conjunction.

1004. *upupa* means both 'hoopoe' and 'pickaxe'.

qui; fem. abl. See note on 1003.

delectem; note the change from the historical *datast* to the primary *delectem*.

1006. 'What do you mean by 'My son'?'

1008. *lucis . . . tuendi copiam*; see note on 852; but *lux* is often masc. in Plautus.

1010. *faxo*; see note on 124.

1011. *surpuit* = *surrupuit*.

1015. Scan *hūiūs*, and in 1016.

1018. *fur . . . tuos*, 'the man who stole you'. Scan *tūds*.

1021. *dic . . . tun es?* a semi-dependent question in the indic. Scan *patēr*.

1024. *nebulam, Hegionem*; hiatus.

1027. Scan *ēamus*.

1028. *peculi*. A slave's private savings were called his *peculium*. Stalagmus says that as he had no other property, it would be charitable to give him even a set of fetters.

EPILOGUE

The epilogue is spoken by the *Caterva*—the whole company of actors.

1029. *ad*, 'in accordance with'. Cf. 783.

1031. *suppositio*; an incident of the *Truculentus*.

1031. **argenti circumductio**; perhaps the commonest incident in Roman comedy. Scan *argenti*.

1032. **clam**. This use of *clam* with the acc. is almost confined to the comic poets (Roby, 1879). Scan *suom* as a monosyllable.

1033. Scan *Hūūs*.

1034. **Vbi . . . fiant**, 'where the good may be made better'; or the subj. may correspond to that in l. 998, *q.v.* In any case, compare the relative clause and the subjunctive following *reperio* with l. 568.

placet is impersonal, 'if you please'.

1035. **odio**; dative of result, 'if we have not bored you'. **hoc** refers to *plausum date*.

TRANSLATIONS

The following translations of lines 401-418 may be compared and contrasted:—

Tynd. Say, I'm well;
And tell him, boldly tell him, that our souls
Were link'd in perfect harmony together;
That nothing you have ever done amiss,
Nor have I ever been your enemy;
That in our sore affliction you maintain'd
Your duty to your master, nor once swerv'd
From your fidelity, in no one deed
Deserted me in time of my distress.
When that my father is inform'd of this,
And learns, how well your heart has been inclin'd
Both to his son and to himself, he'll never
Prove such a niggard, but in gratitude
He will reward you with your liberty;
And I, if I return, with all my power
Will urge him the more readily to do it.
For by your aid, your courtesy, your courage,
Wisdom and prudence, you have been the means
Of my return to Aelis, since you own'd
To Hegio here my family and fortune,
By which you've freed your master from his chains.
Phil. True, I have acted as you say:—and much
It pleases me, you bear it in remembrance.
What I have done was done to your desert:
For were I in my count to tell the sum
Of all your friendly offices towards me,
Night would bear off the day, ere I had done.
You was obliging, as obsequious to me,
As though you were my servant.

—Richard Warner.

PLAUTI CAPTIVI

Tyndarus (as *Philocrates*). Say I am well, and tell
him this, good *Tyndarus*,
We two have lived in sweetest harmony
Of one accord in all things; never yet
Have you been faithless, never I unkind.
And still, in this our strait, you have been true
And loyal to the last, through woe and want,
Have never failed me, nor in will nor deed.
This when your father hears, for such good service
To him and to his son, he cannot choose
But give you liberty. I will ensure it,
If I go free from hence. 'Tis you alone,
Your help, your kindness, your devoted service,
Shall give me to my parents' arms again.

Philocrates (as *Tyndarus*). I have done this: I'm
glad you should remember;
And you have well deserved it: (*emphatically*) for if I
Were in my turn to count up all the kindness
That you have shown to me, day would grow night
Before the tale were told. Were you my slave,
You could have shown no greater zeal to serve me.

— *The Rev. W. L. Collins.*

APPENDIX

MANUSCRIPTS, AND VARIATIONS IN THE TEXT

The most ancient MS. of Plautus belongs to the third or fourth century, and its evidence is therefore particularly valuable. It is a palimpsest, *i.e.* originally a MS. of Plautus; it had the ink washed off, and was covered (about the ninth century) with a portion of the Old Testament. In order to obtain the plays of Plautus, it was necessary to wash off the later writing in turn, and then to restore the traces of the earlier. This MS. was well and clearly written in uncial letters, but is now very defective; many leaves have been lost altogether, and much of what remains is illegible. Of the *Captivi* we have only lines 905-931 and 1008-1029. It is now in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, and is known as A.

A particular interest attaches to D, a cursive MS. of the eleventh century, now in the Vatican Library. This MS. was discovered in Germany in 1428, and aroused great enthusiasm, as in it were found the last twelve plays of Plautus, which had been lost and forgotten for some centuries. Besides these twelve plays, it contains *Captivi*, lines 1-503.

Of two other cursive MSS. of the tenth or eleventh century, discovered and used by Camerarius, B, the "codex vetus Camerarii", now in the Vatican, contains all the plays, while C, the "codex decurtatus", at Heidelberg, contains only the last twelve, the first eight having apparently been torn off before Camerarius discovered it.

These are the main sources of the text of Plautus. A is in a class by itself, but B C D are all supposed to have been derived from a now lost archetype. Other MSS. exist, but all have a more or less close affinity to one or other of the three last mentioned, and are therefore of comparatively small value as independent testimony.

J is a twelfth-century MS. in the British Museum, containing eight plays; it has suffered from fire, and the ends and beginnings of lines are often destroyed.

V is another twelfth-century MS., now at Leyden, containing four plays and parts of two others.

E is of the twelfth century, and is now in the Ambrosian Library at Milan.

There is also a fragment of the *Captivi* (400-555) in an eleventh-century MS. called O in the Ottobonian collection in the Vatican Library.

Below is a list of the more important variations in the MSS. readings:—

- Arg. 1. *Captust: captus est* MSS.
 1. *pugna alter: in pugna* MSS.
 4. *retro* add. Sch.: *om* MSS.
 5. *in ibus: inibi* MSS.
 2. *quia adstant: qui astant* B D J: *qui stant* E J.
 8. *Altrum* Ritschl: *alterum* MSS.
surripuit Camerarius: *surripuit* or *surrupuit* MSS.
 10. *huius cete* Sch.: *huiusce* MSS.
 19. *Is* Fleckeisen: *hic* MSS.
 28. *possit: posset* MSS.
 30. *indauiduit: inde audiuit* MSS, but *audiunt* J.
 34. *e praeda* Studemund: *de praeda* MSS.
 39. *ille* Fleck.: *illic* MSS.
 58. *gloriosus esse neuereamini* MSS.
 62. *desubito agere nos* Valla: *desubitontos agere* MSS.
 68. *duellique* Lambinus: *bellique* MSS.
 72. *aio* Cam.: *clio, dio, dico* MSS.
 74. *scortum* add. Bentley: not found in MSS.
 85. *uenatici* Pylades: *uenatici canes* MSS.
 86. *res rediere tum* Sch.: *res redierunt* MSS.
 89. *Potis* Cam.: *potes* or *potest* MSS.
 90. *ilicet* Bothius: *licet* MSS.
 94. *captus est* Sch.: *illic est captus* MSS.
 98. *hic homo* Sch.: *hic* MSS.
 102. *feri ut impetret* Sch.: *ut imperet* or *ut impetret* MSS.
 104. *Necullast* Brix: *Nulla est* MSS.
 111. *a quaestoribus* Fleck.: *dequaestoribus* MSS.
 112. *Is* Seyffert: *His* MSS.
 113. *iuncti* B D: *uincti* other MSS.
 116. *ferae* Turnebus: *fere* MSS; so also 123.
 135. *misera macritudine* J F: *miseri amacritudine* or *miser amacritudine* MSS.
 137. *aliquantillulum* Spengel: *aliquantillum* or *aliquantulum* MSS.
 148. *illi* Bothius: *ille* MSS.
 157. *Quoi* Ritschl: *quod* MSS.
 162. *opus est* Sch.: *est opus* MSS.
 169. *Aleum* Ritschl: *alium* MSS.
 170. *ditiis* Bothius: *diuitiis* MSS.
 171. *pote* Mueller: *fore* MSS.
 173. *Vocatu's hodie* Sch.: *vocatus* MSS.
 176. *pauuxillo* Lamb.: *pauuxillum* MSS.
 177. *perpauuxillo* D: *perpauuxillum* other MSS.
 183. *uenturu's* Bentley: *uenturus* MSS.
 184. *irim* MSS: *ictim* Erasmus.

185. *Nam* Pylades: *non* MSS.
conmetat: *commeat* most MSS.
188. *essitas* B E D: others *essit os*, *hesitas*, *haesitas*.
194. *iuro* Pylades: *iero* MSS.
195. *uoluere* or *uoluerunt* MSS.
196. *ambo* inserted by Schoell.
199. *Eam* queit Sch.: *eamque* et MSS.
201. *multa*; *oculis*, &c.: *multa oculis multa miraclitis*, or *mira ditis*, or *mira litis* MSS.
208. *nos id deceat* B: *nos dideceat*, D.
211. *sine hisce*: *sinebis* D.
212. *Aequiter* nobis Sch.: *atque uobis nobis* MSS.
218. *consili* Sch.: *ea* MSS.
230. *me meum* Hermann: *meum* MSS.
231. *memento scire* Fleck.: *scire memento* MSS.
232. *ferē* Sch.: *ferē maxima pars* MSS.
236. *Fiunt* Herm.: *sunt* MSS.
237. *suadeo* Cam.: *suadeam* MSS.
240. *ted* Fleck.: *te* MSS.
244. *Quom* Fleck.: *quod* MSS.
245. *per* Sch.: *et per* MSS.
246. *Per* Lindemann: *Pergue* MSS.
247. *seruibas* Pylades: *seruiebas* MSS.
250. *inest spes nobis in hac* MSS.
259. *aequomst*, &c. Cam.: *equo stultio* or *stulcio* MSS.
263. *huc tu* Sch.: *huc* MSS.
265. *nescibo* Acidulius: *nesciui* MSS.
267. *inuolucrum* Turnebus: *inuolucure* MSS.
274. *Eugepae Thalem* Gulielmius: *Euge petalem* B D.
275. *nimiam* inserted by Sch.
281. *opimae* Cam.: *optume* MSS.
sebum Cam.: *seuum* MSS.
282. *abimus* Bothe: *abiimus* MSS.
288. *ille* Cam.: *illi* MSS.
296. *ex* inserted by Valla.
297. *aio* Sch.: *scio* MSS.
306. *altrius* Ritschl: *alterius* MSS.
309. *uoluerim* Brix: *uolueram* MSS.
321. *decore* Sch.: *decere* MSS.
326. *lutulentos* B: *luculentos* most MSS.
331. *nullum* Sch.: *unum* MSS.
335. *is* Fleck.: *hic* MSS.
345. *rem omnem transactam* Sch.: *omne transactum* MSS.
348. *concredas* Sch.: *concredat* MSS.
350. *sese erga* Mueller: *erga sese* MSS.
351. *tuam uicem* Sch.: *tua fide*, MSS.

352. MSS have *hoc cedere ad factum*.
 355. *offerant* Fleck.: *ferant* MSS.
 357. *collari caret* Bothe: *collaria caret* MSS.
 359. *monstra* Cam.: *demonstra* MSS.
 371. *Tute tibi* Ritschl: *Te ut e E: tibi ea* other MSS.
 372. *eam*, inserted by Sch.
 373. *gratias* Bothe: *gratiam* MSS.
 380. *huic* Loman: *huc* MSS.
 398. *pote*, Speng.: *poteris* MSS.
 401. *pol et te* Sch.: *ualere et* MSS.
 403. *te aduersatum mihi* Brix: *me aduersatum tibi* MSS.
 408. *gratius quin te* Sch.: *quin te gratus* MSS.
 413. *exemisti* Lambinus: *emisisti* MSS.
 417. *nam quasi* Fleck.: *nam si* MSS.
 418. *Ere* inserted by Sch.
 420. *laudibus* B: *laudauit* most MSS.
 426. *do laudo* Sch.: *do* MSS.
 433. *pigneri* Pareus: *pignori* MSS.
 435. *ted* Bothe: *te* MSS.
 439. *fidelis sis fideli* MSS; *fidele* Nonius.
 441. *inuentu* Sch.: *inuentum* MSS.
 455. *hosce* Becker: *hos* MSS.
 457. *desubito* inserted by Sch.
 458. *inuisum* Sch.: *inuisu* D E: *inuiso* other MSS.
 463. *se rupit* Sch.: *esse cupit* MSS.
 469. *Illicet*, B D: *Licet* most others.
 476. *ante* inserted by Sch.
 478. *ego* inserted by Bothe.
 479. *imus inquam* Sch.: *imus una inquam* MSS.
 481. *una inquam* Sch.: *inquam* MSS.
 484. *conpecto* Ritschl: *compacto* MSS.
 502. *retinendo* Herm.: *retinendoque* MSS.
 505. *ilico* transferred by Sch. from 506.
 509. *inde ubi mei* Speng.: *inde alii mei ubi* MSS.
 510. *equitem* inserted by Sch.
 511. *hominum* Brix: *omnium* MSS.
 519. *exitium* Pontanus: *exilium* MSS.
 525. *nec latitat* inserted by Sch.
 526. After *uicem* MSS. have *meamque*.
 530. *nimis scitam* inserted by Sch.
 532. MSS. have only *ineptias incipisse*.
 547. *istic* Luchs: *hic* MSS.
 550. *insputatur* Pyl.: *sputatur* MSS.
 553. *med* Bothe: *me* MSS.
 557. *intuitur* Bothe: *intuetur* MSS.
 558. *id* Sch.: MSS. *fit, sit, sic*.

APPENDIX

III

571. *Tun negás te* Bosscha: *Te negas* MSS.
575. *es* Fleck.: *et* MSS.
582. *inueniri* Cam.: *inuenire* MSS.
tui Fleck.: *tibi* MSS.
592. *hau queo* Sch.: *iam nequeo* MSS.
594. *ui opust* Sch.: *fit opus* B E J: *fune opus* other MSS.
597. *Atra pix* inverted by Lind.
605. *med* Bothe: *me* MSS.
614. *quoi* Acid.: *quod* MSS.
620. *expurigare* Ritschl: *expurgare* MSS.
631. *hodie* inserted by Sch.
636. *i* inserted by Guliel.
640. *deruncinatus* Turn.: *erumnatus* B E: *erumpnatus* J.
641. *techinis* Ritschl: *thechnis* B E.
653. *Satine* Ritschl: *satin* MSS.
655. *retinui* Donatus: *reliqui* MSS.
pigneri Nonius: *pignori* MSS.
659. *maxumas* inserted by Spengel.
664. *etiam* inserted by Sch.
678. *ut tu* Cam.: *ut* MSS.
685. *Me meum* Fleck.: *meum* MSS.
690. *perit, at: peritat* B E J.
691. *cruciauro* Bothe: *excruciauro* MSS.
694. *aiant* Fleck.: *dicant* MSS.
699. *domo* inserted by Sch.
703. *Votuin te* Pareus: *Votu inte* B E: *Votauin te* J.
709. *tu* inserted by Pyl.
720. *a* inserted by Pyl.
725. *Cotidiano* Guliel.: *colidianos* B E J.
740. *periculo* Pyl.: *periculum* MSS.
755. *offrenatum*, Guliel.: *ofere natum* or *offerre natum* MSS.
760. *surpuit* Cam.: *surrripuit* MSS.
765. *Miserere* Spengel: *misereri* MSS.
769. *opimitates* B: *opimates* E: *epimates* J.
772. *quod domist* added by Sch.
779. *med* Bothe: *me* MSS.
783. *mi hodie* Bothe: *hodie mihi* MSS.
785. *tum* inserted by Lind.
787. *doctus: ductus* MSS.
790. *mōram* inserted by Sch.
obstet Speng.: *obstiterit* MSS.
792. *qui* Gruter: *quis* MSS.
794. *ita* Fleck.: *ut* MSS.
795. *in hanc plateam* Bothe: *in hac platea* MSS.
797. *ad quem adiecero* Sch.: *adquemque iecero* MSS.
801. MSS. have *extemplo* after *is*.

807. *furfuribus* Luchs: *furfure* MSS.
 809. *ego* inserted by Sch.
 819. *caedundos*: MSS have *ced undos*.
dupla Rost: *duplam* MSS.
 821. *Eorum* Brix: *eum* MSS.
 828. *Quin hoc homine* Sch.: *qui homine* B E.
 830. *ecquis hic est?* *ecquis* Bothe: *ecquis* MSS.
 832. *assulatim* Nonius: *uel assullati* B: *vel assullatim* others.
 836. MSS. have *Quantumst Hominum optumorum optume*.
 840. *familiares* inserted by Sch.
 After *gaudiis* MSS. have *noli irascier*.
 847. *ac pernas* Sch.: *alque epulas* MSS.
 850. *Sepiolam* Sch.: *pernam* MSS.
 856. *uotem* Pareus: *uetem* MSS.
 865. *diuum* Bothe: *deum* MSS.
 879. *Meumne* Fleck.: *meum* MSS.
 888. *Siculus* Cam.: *si cuius* MSS.
 902. *tegoribus* Turn.: *tergoribus* MSS.
 907. *ut praefecturam* MSS.
 912. *uel* inserted by Sch.
 912b. The following traces of this line are found in A and restored by Sch.: VBIVOLT—R—N—MB—VM.
 920. *aliud penus adornet* Sch.: *penum aliud ornet* MSS.
 921. *ut uti* Sch.: *ut* MSS.
 925. *Quae adhuc te carens dum hic fui* MSS.
 927. *re* inserted by Speng.
 934. *et petere a te ego* Sch.: *et poteris et ego* MSS.
 948. *Gratiis* Bothe: *Gratis* MSS.
 950. *Heus ubi estis* Brix: *Vbi estis uos* MSS.
 957. *ne spem ponas unquam* Sch.: *unquam ne spem ponas* MSS.
 964. *istaec* Schmidt: *ista* MSS.
 965. *dicta compendi* Bothe, &c.: *dictis compendium* MSS.
 967. *ac* Cam.: *haec* MSS.
 972. *ecfugi* Sch.: *et fugi* MSS.
 977. *exobsecro* Sch.: *obsecro* MSS.
 982. *paruulo* Lind.: *paruulum* MSS.
 993. *si uos* Cam.: *si* MSS.
 995. *me* inserted by Brix.
 1004. *delectem* Lamb.: *delectet* MSS.
 1011. *surpuit* Pyl.: *surripuit* MSS.
 1016. *Ita* inserted by Sch.
 1020. *erga te* inserted by Sch.
 1021. *mihî* inserted by Sch.
 1030. *subigitationes*: E has *subi cogitationes*: J *subitae cogitationes*.

INDEX

- Abl. of attendant circumstances, 499, 681.
 Abl. of description, 170, 190.
 Abl. of instrument, 367.
 Abl. of origin, 170, 277.
 absque, 754.
 absumedo, 904.
 acc., cognate, 334, 391, 468, 482.
 acc., double, after uelis, 618.
 acc., exclamatory, 418.
 acc., governed by passive verb, 53, 542.
 Accheruns, 689, 998.
 adverb used predicatively, 129, 273, 307.
 aediles, 823.
 Aetoli, 24, &c.
 Aiax, 615.
 Alcumeus, 562.
 Aletrium, 883.
 aliquis=alius quis, 382.
 alius=alter, arg. 2.
 alliteration, 71, 263, 265, 294, 328, 355, 356, 396, 439, 456, 482, 531, 537, 554, 769-771, 774, 808 *seqq.*, 903-905, &c.
 altr. for alter-, 8.
 ambiguity, 405.
 amitto, arg. 5, 36, 143.
 anites, 1003.
 antecedent, indirect reference to, 196, 223, 896, 925.
 antecedent attracted, 1, 180.
 ἀπαξ λεγόμενα, 55, 56, 84, 96, 112, 135, 264, 466, 468, 472, 519, 568, 604, 626, 718, 751, 766, 767, 791, 798, 807, 896, 897, 900, 904.
 arbiter, 211.
 archaisms, 13, 15, 92, 118, 124, 149, 151, 152, 153, 168, 172, 193, 214, 240, 247, 260, 265, 270, 321, 331, 337, 359, 380, 398, 405, 426, 431, 435, 438, 471, 480, 516, 517, 519, 553, 576, 593, 605, 619, 622, 695, 703, 712, 728, 729, 732, 780, 802, 819, 909, 914, 969, 996, 1003, 1010.
 assonance, 134, 212, 256, 396, 843, 903, 905, &c.
 assulatim, 832.
 ast, 683.
 asyndeton, 199, 436.
 attraction of comparative clause, 428.
 audebas = poteras, 662.
 audibis, 619.
 auspices, 649, 766.
 ballista, 796.
 barbaricus, 492, 884.
 basilica, 814.
 -bilis, terminations in, 56.
 bito, 380.
 boia, 888.
 Boii, 888.
 brachylogy of comparison, 302.
 caletur, 80.
 carnē, 914.
 catapulta, 796.
 cauea, 124.
 cēdo, cētte, 10, 838.
 celox, 874.
 census, 15, note.
 choragium, 61.
 cibus, 826.
 clam with acc., 1032.

cluens, 335.
 clueo, 689.
 collus, 357, 902.
 concinno, 601, 818.
 condicio, 180.
 conditional clauses, irregular, 6,
 206, 417-418, 712.
 conpecto, 484.
 conpendi, 965.
 constructio ad sensum, 500.
 Cora, 881.
 cottidiano, 725.
 creduis, 605.
 custodibitur, 729.

 danunt, 819.
 dapino, 897.
 dat. of advantage, 367.
 decore, 321.
 deliquio, 626.
 denaso, 604.
 dentilegus, 798.
 deponent verbs used as active, 593,
 613 note, 743, 766, 935.
 deruncinatus, 640.
 dice, 359.
 diem dicere, 494.
 diirectum, 636.
 dixis, 149.
 duellator, duellum, 68.
 duim, 331.

 edictio, 817, 823.
 edictum, 803 note.
 edim, 461.
 Elis, 25, &c.
 emenor, 791.
 emptum roga, 179.
 equis = ecquis, 459.
 esurialis, 468.
 exauspico, 766.
 exitio, 519.
 expurigare, 620.

 falsilocus, 264.
 fax-, 124, 172, 320, 622, 695, 712,
 1010.
 Ficedulenses, 163.
 fōculum, 847.
 Frusino, 883.
 suam, &c., 260, 431.
 future perfect, 194, 293, 314, 341.

genitive of definition, 153.
 genitive of description, 471.
 genitive of price, 145, 477.
 genitive of respect, 264.
 Genius, 290.
 gerundial constructions, 153, 852,
 1008.
 gnomie aorist, 256.

 hereditas, 775.
 hisce = hi, 35.
 historic pres. after postquam, 487.
 historic pres. after quom, 282.
 hoc = huc, 480.
 hodie, 348.

 ibus, arg. 5.
 ieuniosior, 466.
 -ier, infinitive termination, 438, &c.
 ilicet = ire licet, 469.
 imperfect, archaic, 247.
 imperfect for plup., 537.
 inaudio, 30.
 indirect question in indic., 209 *6*,
 207, 557.
 induxis, 149.
 infinitive-expegegetic, 424.
 infinitive, exclamatory, 783, 946.
 intuor, 557.
 inuocatus, 70.
 inuolucrum, 267.
 irim, 184.

 Lacones, 471.
 lamentarius, 96.
 laruae, 598.
 latomiae, 723.
 laudo, 426.
 Lycurgus, 562.

 macritudo, 135.
 mantiscinor, 896.
 mauelim, 270.
 med, 405, 553, 605, 779, &c.
 meiosis, 357.
 mendicariar, 13.
 mina, 353.
 Molossici, 86.
 moratus, 107.
 morbus comitalis, 550.
 morem gerere, 404.
 moriri, 732.

moror (nihil), 16, 471.

ne affirmative, 857.

ne as consecutive particle, 737, 795.

-ne = nonne, 714.

negatives multiplied, 76.

neminis, 764.

neruos, 729.

nescibo, 265.

nescius (passive), 265.

ne utiquam, 586.

nimis quam, 102.

nocte hac, 127.

nuculeus, 655.

ope, 15.

opus, constr. of, 164 note.

Ōrcus, 283.

Orestes, 562.

oxymoron, 465, 466.

pallium, 779.

Panicei, 162.

parataxis, 227, 504, 778, 779, 801, 100.

parsit, 32.

passive governs acc., 53, 542.

passive used reflexively, 542, 592.

patronus, 444.

penus, 472.

perduis, 728.

perfect stronger than future, 749.

periphrasis, 268, 385, 516, 533, 541.

pertractate, 55.

phylaca, 751.

pistor, 807.

Pistorenses, 160.

Placentini, 162.

Plagipatidae, 472.

pleonasm, 44, 268, 323, 328, 411, 460, 643, 656, 687, 718, 932, 933, 998.

polyptoton, 774, &c.

Porta Trigemina, 90.

possiet, 996.

postilla, 118.

potential, 270, 516.

potest impersonal, 900.

potio, 92, 762.

Praeneste, 882.

praetor, 450.

preposition omitted, 469, 573.

pruiatus, 166.

proferre res, 78.

profiteor, 480.

profundum, 182.

prohibition, 139.

proverbial expression, 90, 274, 336, 529, 617, 775, 848.

puns and jokes, 16, 70, 74, 121, 122, 124, 160-163, 182, 230, 273, 289, 336, 578, 649, 834, 860, 866, 869, 964, 1004.

quaestor, 34, 453.

quam = multo minus, 422.

qui abl., 28, 101, &c.

qui for quis, 833.

quicum = quibuscum, 1003.

quisque for quicunque, 798.

quod = quoad, 670.

quom causal, with indic., 151, 372, 374, 923.

rebito, 380.

reconciliasso, 168, 576.

recuperet, arg. 4.

redambulo, 900.

redauspico, 767.

reflexive use of passive, 542, 592.

relicuom, 16.

rex, 92.

Roman allusions, 34, 90, 111, 290, 334, 335, 450, 453, 476, 489, 823, 888.

ruro, 84.

Samian ware, 291.

sartor, 661.

scibitur, 785.

scrofpascus, 807.

se not referring to real subject, 580

sectarius, 820.

sedulo, 385.

Sescentoplagus, 726.

si = sive, 114.

Siculus, 888.

siem, &c., 193, 969.

Signia, 882.

singularius, 112.

sisto intrans., 793.

sperno, 517.

spurcicus, 56.

subject of infin. omitted, 194, 256, 365, 696.

subjunctive attracted, 205, 961.
 subjunctive of surprise, 139, 208, 839.
 subjunctive used indefinitely, 202.
 sumptuary law, 189 note.
 suos sibi, 5, 46, 81.
 surpuit, 8.

tarpezita, 193.
 techina, 641.
 ted, 240, 337, 435.
 tegus, 902.
 temperi, 183.
 terunci, 477.
 Thalés, 274.
 tribus, 476.
 triclinium, 471, note.

tunica molesta, 597, note.
 Turdetani, 163.

Velabrum, 489.
 ueriuverbium, 568.
 uicti, 855.
 Vilitas, 230.
 ultro with acc., 551.
 uni = unius, 471.
 uoto, 703.
 ut = cur, 257.
 ut for quo, 33, 290.
 ut ne, 267.
 ut qui, 243, 553.
 utrique, 398.
 utrum, -ne, an, 268.

VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE VOCABULARY

<i>adj.</i>	= adjective.
<i>adv.</i>	= adverb.
<i>c.</i>	= common gender.
<i>conj.</i>	= conjunction.
<i>f.</i>	= feminine.
<i>indecl.</i>	= indeclinable.
<i>interj.</i>	= interjection.
<i>m.</i>	= masculine.

<i>n.</i>	= noun.
<i>neut.</i>	= neuter.
<i>num.</i>	= numeral.
<i>part.</i>	= participle.
<i>prep.</i>	= preposition.
<i>pron.</i>	= pronoun.
<i>v.</i>	= verb.

The figures refer to the numbers of the conjugations.

A

a, ab, prep. away, from, away from.
abeo, -iui or -ii, -itum, -ire, 4 v. go away, depart, leave.
abnuo, -ui, -utum, 3 v. shake the head.
abnuto, 1 v. shake the head, refuse.
abs, prep. away, from.
abscedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. depart, leave, go away.
absoluo, -ui, -utum, 3 v. free, loose; finish with.
absque, prep. apart from.
absumedo, -inis, n.f. consumption.
absurde, adv. ridiculously.
ac, conj. and.
accedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. approach, draw near.
acceptus, -a, -um, adj. (part. of accipio), welcome, favoured.
Accheruns, -ntis, n.f. Acheron, the lower world.
accipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 v. receive; hear, listen to.
actutum, adv. at once.
acutus, -a, -um, adj. sharp.
ad, prep. to, at.
adaequo, adv. equally, so much as.
adbito, 3 v. approach, go near.
adcurate, adv. carefully.

addico, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. knock down, sell to.
adeo, adv. so, so much.
adeo, -iui or -ii, -itum, -ire, 4 v. go to, approach.
adfero, -tuli, -latum, -ferre, 3 v. bring to, offer.
adicio, -ieci, -iectum, 3 v. strike against, apply; add.
adimo, -emi, -emptum, 3 v. take away.
adipiscor, adeptus, 3 v. get, obtain.
adiuvo, -iui, -iutum, 1 v. help, benefit.
adloquor, -locutus, 3 v. address.
admutilo, 1 v. take off the skin; shave close.
adorno, 1 v. prepare.
adpareo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. appear.
adpello, 1 v. call.
adrideo, -risi, -risum, 2 v. laugh, smile at.
adseruo, 1 v. keep, watch.
adsiduo, adv. constantly.
adsumulo, 1 v. pretend, feign.
adsto, -stiti, 1 v. stand, stand by or near.
adstringo, -inxi, -ictum, 3 v. fasten, bind.
adtineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2 v. apply to, hold near.

adtondeo, -tondi, -tonsum, 2 *v.* shave.
aduehor, -uectus, 3 *v.* ride.
adulescens, -ntis, *n.m.* young man.
adulescentia, -ae, *n.f.* youth, manhood.
adulescentulus, -i, *n.m.* young man, lad.
aduorsarius, -i, *n.m.* adversary, opponent.
aduorsor, 1 *v.* oppose.
aduorto, -uorti, -uorsum, 3 *v.* turn to.
aedes, -is, *n.f.* temple; *in pl.* house.
aediliculus, -a, -um, *adj.* of an aedile, aedilician.
aeger, -gra, -grum, *adj.* sick, ill.
aegre, *adv.* with difficulty, hardly; unwillingly.
aegritudo, -inis, *n.f.* trouble, vexation.
aegrotus, -a, -um, *adj.* sick, ill.
aequalis, -e, *adj.* comparable, on the same level with.
aequiter, *adv.* equally, fairly, kindly.
aequos, -a, -om, *adj.* equal, fair, resigned.
aerumna, -ae, *n.f.* affliction.
aestumo, 1 *v.* think, hold, value.
aetas, -atis, *n.f.* age.
aeternus, -a, -um, *adj.* everlasting, for ever.
Aetolus, -a, -um, *adj.* Aetolian.
agedum, *interj.* come now!
agito, 1 *v.* do.
agnina, -ae (sc. caro), *adj.* used as *n.* lamb's flesh, lamb.
agnosco, -noui, -nitum, 3 *v.* know, recognize.
agnus, -i, *n.m.* lamb.
ago, egi, actum, 3 *v.* make, do, drive, represent.
agoranomus, -i, *n.m.* inspector of markets.
alo, *v. defective*, say, affirm.
albus, -a, -um, *adj.* white.
Aleus, -a, -um, *adj.* Elean, of Elis.
alienus, -a, -um, *adj.* another's, belonging to another.
aliquantillum, -i, *dim. adj.* a very little.

aliquantum, *adv.* a little, rather.
aliquis, -qua, -quid, *pron.* someone, anyone.
aliquot, *indecl. adj.* some, several.
Alis, -idis, *n.f.* Elis.
aliter, *adv.* otherwise.
alius, -a, -ud, *adj.* other, different; the one...the other.
alo, -ui, -tum and -itum, 3 *v.* feed, keep.
alter, -a, -um, *adj.* the one...the other.
amatio, -onis, *n.f.* love-making.
amator, -oris, *n.m.* lover.
ambo, -ae, -o, *pronom. num.* both.
ambulo, 1 *v.* walk, walk about.
amicus, -i, *n.m.* friend.
amitto, -misi, -missum, 3 *v.* lose; send away.
amo, 1 *v.* love, be fond of.
amoenitas, -atis, *n.f.* happiness, bliss.
amoenus, -a, -um, *adj.* happy, blissful.
an, *conj.* whether, or.
anas, -itis or -atis, *n.f.* duck.
animo, 1 *v.* animate, inspire.
animus, -i, *n.m.* mind, attention.
annona, -ae, *n.f.* corn, food.
annus, -i, *n.m.* year.
ante, *prep.* before, in front of; *adv.* previously.
antehac, *adv.* before this, previously.
anteuorto, -uorti, -uorsum, 3 *v.* come before, precede.
antiquos, -a, -om, *adj.* old, ancient, old-fashioned.
apage, *interj.* away! avant!
aperio, -ui, -ritum, 4 *v.* open.
apiscor, aptus, 3 *v.* win, obtain.
apud, *prep.* at, among.
arbitr, -tri, *n.m.* by-stander, witness.
arbitratus, -us, *n.m.* judgment, choice.
arbitror, 1 *v.* think, consider, witness, overhear.
arcesso, -siui, -situm, 3 *v.* send for, summon.
ardeo, arsi, arsum, 2 *v.* burn, blaze.
argentum, -i, *n. neut.* silver, money.

argumentum, -i, *n. neut.* proof, evidence.
aries, -etis, *n.m.* ram, battering-ram.
armarium, -i, *n. neut.* cupboard.
ars, -artis, *n.f.* art, skill, trick.
arto, *1 v.* straiten.
aspello, *3 v.* banish.
asper, -era, -erum, *adj.* rough.
aspernor, *1 v.* scorn.
assulatio, *adv.* in splinters.
astituo, -ui, -utum, *3 v.* place ready.
asto, -stiti, *1 v.* stand near or by.
astus, -us, *n.m.* trick, trickery; craftiness.
astutia, -ae, *n.f.* trick, cleverness.
ater, -ra, -rum, *adj.* black.
atrox, -cis, *adj.* outrageous.
attat, *interj.* oh! ah!
avaritia, -ae, *n.f.* miserliness, stinginess.
avarus, -a, -um, *adj.* greedy, stingy.
audacter, *adv.* boldly, confidently.
audax, -cis, *adj.* bold, with effrontery.
audeo, -ausus, *2 v.* dare, venture.
aufero, -abstuli, -ablatum, -auferre, *3 v.* rob, steal, carry off.
aufugio, -fugi, -fugitum, *3 v.* run away.
augeo, -xi, -ctum, *2 v.* increase, make larger.
aula, -is, *n.f.* bird.
aula, -ae, *n.f.* pot, vessel.
auris, -is, *n.f.* ear.
aurum, -i, *n. neut.* gold.
ausculto, *1 v.* listen to, hear.
autem, *conj.* but, moreover.
autumo, *1 v.* say, assert, affirm.

B

ballista, -ae, *n.f.* ballista, engine for throwing stones.
barbaricus, -a, -um, *adj.* foreign, not Greek.
basilicus, -a, -um, *adj.* royal.
belligero, *1 v.* wage war, be at war.
bellum, -i, *n. neut.* war.
bellus, -a, -um, *adj.* handsome.
bene, *adv.* well.

(B 314)

benefacio, -fecit, -factum, *3 v.* benefit, do good to.
beneficium, -i, *n. neut.* kindness, benefit.
beneuolens, -ntis, *adj.* well-disposed, well-wisher.
beneuolus, -a, -um, *adj.* well-disposed, kind.
benigne, *adv.* kindly.
beo, *1 v.* do good to.
bestia, -ae, *n.f.* animal, creature.
bilis, -is, *n.f.* bile.
boia, -ae, *n.f.* slave's collar.
bonitas, -atis, *n.f.* goodness, kindness.
bonus, -a, -um, *adj.* good.
breuis, -e, *adj.* short, brief.

C

cado, -cecidit, -casum, *3 v.* fall.
caedo, -cecidit, -caesum, *3 v.* beat, strike, kill.
calamitas, -atis, *n.f.* loss, calamity.
calceatus, -a, -um, *adj.* well-shod.
caleo, -ui, *3 v.* be hot.
calix, -icis, *n.m.* cup, tureen.
callum, -i, *n. neut.* lean meat.
canis, -is, *n. c.* dog.
cantherius, -i, *n.m.* nag.
capesso, -siui, -situm, *3 v.* catch at, undertake.
capio, -cepi, -captum, *3 v.* take, catch, take prisoner.
captiuus, -i, *n.m.* prisoner, captive.
caput, -itis, *n. neut.* head, pate.
carcerarius, -a, -um, *adj.* of a jail or prison.
careo, -ui, *2 v.* lack, be without.
carnarium, -i, *n. neut.* larder.
carnufex, -icis, *n. m.* hangman, executioner.
carnificina, -ae, *n.f.* office of hangman.
caro, -carnis, *n.f.* flesh, meat.
carus, -a, -um, *adj.* dear.
caseus, -i, *n.m.* cheese.
catapulta, -ae, *n.f.* catapult.
catena, -ae, *n.f.* chain, fetter.
caueo, -caui, -cautum, *2 v.* take care, beware.

K 2

causa, -ae, *n.f.* cause, reason, sake.
cautor, -oris, *n.m.* cautious man.
cautus, -a, -um, *adj.* cautious, careful.
cado, *v. imperative*, give!
cado, cessi, cessum, 3 *v.* yield, go, give up.
cella, -ae, *n.f.* store-room.
cellarius, -i, *n.m.* butler.
celox, -ocis, *n.f.* packet-boat.
cena, -ae, *n.f.* supper, dinner.
cenaticus, -a, -um, *adj.* of a dinner.
ceno, cenatus, 1 *v.* dine, sup.
censeo, -sui, -sum, 2 *v.* reckon, value, estimate.
centensumus, -a, -um, *num. adj.* hundredth.
cerebrum, -i, *n. neut.* brain.
certo, *adv.* surely, certainly.
certus, -a, -um, *adj.* definite, fixed, resolved.
cesso, 1 *v.* linger, tarry.
ceterus, -a, -um, *adj.* the rest.
cetus, -i, *n.m.* a large sea-fish; dolphin.
choragium, -i, *n. neut.* stage-properties.
cibarius, -a, -um, *adj.* of food.
cibus, -i, *n.m.* food.
cincinnatus, -a, -um, *adj.* with curly hair.
circumductio, -onis, *n.f.* cheating.
circumneno, -ueni, -uentum, 4 *v.* fence about.
cito, *adv.* quickly.
clades, -is, *n.f.* disaster.
cluens, -ntis, *n.m.* client, dependant.
clueo, 2 *v.* be spoken of, esteemed.
coclea, -ae, *n.f.* snail.
coocus, -i, *n.m.* cook.
coepi, coepisse, *v. defective*, begin.
cognatus, -a, -um, *adj.* related; *as subs.* kinsman.
cognomen, -inis, *n. neut.* name.
cogo, coegi, coactum, 3 *v.* force, drive, compel.
colaphus, -i, *n.m.* blow, buffet.
collare, -is, *n. neut.* collar.
colligo, -legi, -lectum, 3 *v.* collect, gather up.
collum, -i, *n. neut.* neck.

collus, -i, *n.m.* neck.
colo, -ui, **cultum**, 3 *v.* observe, manage.
comicus, -a, -um, *adj.* comic, of comedy.
comitas, -atis, *n.f.* kindness.
communis, -e, *adj.* common, shared.
compes, -pedis, *n.f.* fetter.
concedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v.* retire, go, yield.
concilio, 1 *v.* gain, regain, recover.
concilium, -i, *n. neut.* assembly, meeting.
concinno, 1 *v.* arrange, cause.
concredo, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v.* entrust.
condecoro, 1 *v.* adorn.
condemno, 1 *v.* condemn.
condicio, -onis, *n.f.* terms, conditions.
condigne, *adv.* very worthily.
condo, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v.* place, put.
conficio, -feci, -fectum, 3 *v.* finish; ruin.
confidentia, -ae, *n.f.* confidence.
confido, -fisis sum, 3 *v.* trust, have confidence.
confinco, -finxi, -fictum, 3 *v.* invent, devise.
confiteor, -fessus, 2 *v.* confess, admit.
confringo, -fregi, -fractum, 3 *v.* break, smash.
conmeatus, -us, *n.m.* provision, food.
conmemoro, 1 *v.* remind, relate.
conmendo, 1 *v.* entrust.
conmercor, 1 *v.* trade in, buy up.
conmereo, -ui, -itum, 2 *v.* deserve.
conmeto, 1 *v.* go frequently.
conminiscor, -mentus, 3 *v.* contrive; call to mind.
commuto, 1 *v.* exchange.
conor, 1 *v.* attempt, try.
compareo, -ui, -itum, 2 *v.* be evident, appear.
conparo, 1 *v.* arrange, devise.
conpectum, -i, *n. neut.* arrangement.
conpedio, 4 *v.* fetter, shackle.
conpendium, -i, *n. neut.* shortening.
conpes, -pedis, *n.f.* fetter.

compos, -potis, adj. possessing; in possession of.
consenesco, -senui, 3 v. pine away.
conseruitum, -i, n. neut. common slavery.
conseruos, -i, n. m. fellow-slave.
consilium, -i, n. neut. design, purpose.
consimilis, -e, adj. like, resembling.
conspectus, -us, n. m. sight.
conspicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3 v. see, notice, observe.
conspicor, 1 v. see.
constabilis, 4 v. establish.
consuesco, -sueui, -suetum, 3 v. accustom.
consulo, -sului, -sultum, 3 v. consult; *with dat.* take thought for.
contentus, -a, -um, adj. contented, satisfied.
continuo, adv. at once, straight-away.
contrahe, -traxi, -tractum, 3 v. draw together, cause.
conuenio, -ueni, -uentum, 4 v. meet, have a meeting with.
conuenit, -uenit, 4 v. (impers.) it is agreed.
cenuinco, -uicdi, -uictum, 3 v. overcome, refute, prove.
conuiuium, -i, n. neut. feast, banquet.
copia, -ae, n. f. plenty, means, opportunity.
cor, cordis, n. neut. heart.
cotidianus, adv. every day, daily.
cottidianus, -a, -um, adj. daily.
coturnix, -icis, n. f. quail.
crassus, -a, -um, adj. thick, bulky.
credo, -didi, -ditum, 3 v. think, believe, trust.
crispus, -a, -um, adj. curled.
cruciamentum, -i, n. neut. torture.
cruciatu, -us, n. m. torture.
crucio, 1 v. torture, torment.
crux, crucis, n. f. cross.
cubitus, -i, n. m. elbow.
culpae, -ae, n. f. blame.
cultus, -tri, n. m. razor.
cum, prep. with, together with.
cumulo, 1 v. heap up.

cupio, -lui or -li, -litum, 3 v. desire, wish.
curo, 1 v. care, take care, see to.
custodia, -ae, n. f. watching, vigilance.
custodio, 4 v. guard, watch.
custos, -odis, n. m. guard.

D

damnum, -i, n. neut. loss.
dano, v. defective, give.
dapino, 1 v. serve up.
de, prep. about, concerning; from, down from.
deartuo, 1 v. tear limb from limb.
decet, -uit, 2 v. it befits, befits.
decipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 v. deceive.
decolo, 1 v. trickle through, come to nothing.
decoris, -e, adj. elegant, becoming.
dehortor, 1 v. advise not, dissuade.
delacero, 1 v. tear in pieces, destroy.
delecto, 1 v. amuse, delight, please.
delinquo, -liqui, -lictum, 3 v. do wrong.
deliquio, -onis, n. f. failure, want.
deliramentum, -i, n. neut. ravings.
demo, dempsi, demptum, 3 v. take away.
demum, adv. at length; precisely, certainly.
denaso, 1 v. snap off the nose.
denique, adv. at length, finally.
dens, dentis, n. m. tooth.
dentilegus, -i, n. m. tooth-gatherer, one who picks up his teeth.
denuo, adv. again.
deprecatio, -onis, n. f. begging off.
derisor, -oris, n. m. scoffer, mocker.
deruncino, 1 v. plane off, shave, cheat.
desero, -ui, -tum, 3 v. abandon.
desidero, 1 v. miss, regret, long for.
desubito, adv. suddenly, on a sudden.
deterius, adv. worse.
deturbo, 1 v. upset.
deuorticulum, -i, n. neut. lodging, refuge.

deus, -i, *n.m.* god, deity.
dextera, -ae, { *n.f.* right hand, hand.
dextra, -ae, {
dico, dixi, dictum, 3 *v.* say, tell.
dierectus, -a, -um, *adj.* crucified,
 hanged.
dies, -ei, *n.c.* in *sing.*; *m.* in *pl.* day.
Dispiter, -tris, *n.m.* Jupiter.
dignus, -a, -um, *adj.* worthy.
diligenter, *adv.* carefully.
diligentia, -ae, *n.f.* care, diligence.
discordabilis, -e, *adj.* quarrelsome.
ditiae, -arum, *n.f.* riches.
diu, *adv.* a long time, long.
dives, -itis, *adj.* rich, wealthy.
diuinus, -a, -um, *adj.* divine, sacred.
diuitiae, -arum, *n.f.* riches, wealth.
diuos, -a, -om, *adj.* divine; *as subs.*
 a god.
do, dedi, datum, dāre, 1 *v.* give.
docte, *adv.* cleverly, cunningly.
doctus, -a, -um, *adj.* clever, learned.
documentum, -i, *n. neut.* lesson.
doleo, -ui, 2 *v.* grieve, pain.
dolus, -i, *n.m.* trick, plot.
dominus, -i, *n.m.* master, slave-
 owner.
domus, -us, *n.f.* house, home.
donec, *conj.* until.
donecum, *conj.* until.
dubito, 1 *v.* hesitate, doubt.
dubius, -a, -um, *adj.* doubtful, un-
 certain.
duco, duxi, ductum, 3 *v.* lead.
ducto, 1 *v.* lead.
dudum, *adv.* lately, just now.
duellator, -oris, *n.m.* warrior.
duellum, -i, *n. neut.* war.
dum, *conj.* as long as, until; pro-
 vided that.
duo, num, two.
duplus, -a, -um, *adj.* double.

E

ebrius, -a, -um, *adj.* drunken, tipsy.
ecce, *interj.* lo! behold!
ecceum, *interj.* lo! there he is!
ecfarcio, no *perf.* ecfertus, 4 *v.*
 stuff, cram; enrich.
ecfertus. See ecfarcio.
ecfodio, -fodi, -fossus, 3 *v.* dig out.

ecfugio, -fugi, -fugitum, 3 *v.* run
 away, flee, avoid.
edepol, *interj.* by Pollux.
edico, -dixi, -dictum, 3 *v.* give
 notice.
edictio, -onis, *n.f.* proclamation.
edictum, -i, *n. neut.* edict.
edissero, -serui, -sertum, 3 *v.* in-
 form, explain.
edo, edi, esum, 3 *v.* eat, devour.
egenus, -a, -um, *adj.* needy,
 wretched.
eg eo, -ui, 2 *v.* lack, be poor.
ego, *pron.* I.
eiulatio, -onis, *n.f.* wailing, crying.
eluo, -lui, -lutum, 3 *v.* wash.
eminatio, -onis, *n.f.* threatening.
emineo, -ui, 2 *v.* stand out; escape
 from.
eminor, 1 *v.* threaten.
emitto, -misi, -missum, 3 *v.* send
 away, set free.
emo, emi, emptum, 3 *v.* buy.
enimvero, *conj.* of a truth, surely.
eo, *adv.* thither.
eo, iui or ii, itum, ire, 4 *v.* go.
epulae, -arum, *n.f.* feast.
eques, -itis, *n.m.* knight.
equidem, *adv.* indeed.
erga, *prep.* towards.
erilis, -e, *adj.* of the master.
eripio, -ui, -reptum, 3 *v.* rob, de-
 prive.
erogito, 1 *v.* enquire.
erro, 1 *v.* err, make a mistake, do
 wrong.
erus, -i, *n.m.* master.
essito, 1 *v.* feed on, eat.
esurialis, -e, *adj.* of hunger, hungry.
esurio, 4 *v.* be hungry.
et, *conj.* and, even, also; **et...et**,
 both...and.
etiam, *conj.* still, even.
euenio, -ueni, -uentum, 4 *v.* hap-
 pen, turn out.
eugeniae, *interj.* well done! capital!
exauspicio, 1 *v.* take augury from.
excoquo, -coxi, -coctum, 3 *v.* melt,
 boil down.
exculco, 1 *v.* knock or trample out.
excutio, -cussi, -cussus, 3 *v.*
 shake, wring from.

exemplum, -i, *n. neut.* pattern.
exeo, -iui or -ii, -itum, 4 *v.* come out.
exercitus, -us, *n.m.* troop, army.
exhibeo, 2 *v.* show, afford, supply.
exigo, -egi, -actum, 3 *v. pass.*
eximo, -emi, -emptum, 3 *v.* free from.
existumo, 1 *v.* think, hold.
exitio, -onis, *n.f.* escape.
exitium, -i, *n. neut.* ruin, destruction.
exobsecro, 1 *v.* beseech, entreat.
exoro, 1 *v.* threaten, obtain a request.
expedio, 4 *v.* set in motion, release, arrange, explain.
experior, 4 *v.* test, try, find out.
exploro, 1 *v.* search out, know thoroughly.
exporgo (**exporrigo**), -rexī, -rectum, 3 *v.* stretch out.
exprobro, 1 *v.* upbraid.
expurgo, 1 *v.* purge, clear, vindicate.
exquiro, -quisiui, -quisitum, 3 *v.* find or seek out.
exsequor, -secutus, 3 *v.* undergo.
exsoluo, -ui, -utum, 3 *v.* loose, free.
expecto, 1 *v.* look for, wait for.
extemplo, *adv.* at once, immediately.
extra, *prep.* outside, without.

F

faber, -ri, *n.m.* smith, blacksmith.
fabula, -ae, *n.f.* play.
fabulator, 1 *v.* invent, tell a tale.
facete, *adv.* wittily.
facetus, -a, -um, *adj.* witty.
facies, -ei, *n.f.* face, looks.
facilis, -e, *adj.* easy.
facio, feci, factum, 3 *v.* make, do, cause, effect.
facundus, -a, -um, *adj.* eloquent, glib.
fallacia, -ae, *n.f.* trick, plot.
false, *adv.* falsely, deceitfully.
falsilocus, -a, -um, *adj.* lying; *n.* a liar.
falsus, -a, -um, *adj.* false, deceitful.

fames, -is, *n.f.* hunger.
familiaris, -e, *adj.* of the household.
fastidio, 4 *v.* give oneself airs.
fateor, fassus, 2 *v.* confess, admit.
ferē, *adv.* usually, generally.
feriae, -arum, *n.f.* holiday.
fero, tuli, latum, ferre, 3 *v.* bear, carry, endure.
ferueo, -ui, -itum, 2 *v.* be hot, boil.
feruesco, ferui, 2 *v.* boil, stand fire.
ferus, -a, -um, *adj.* wild, savage.
festiuitas, -atis, *n.f.* festivity, gaiety.
Ficedulenses, -ium, *n.m.* Pouterians (a punning name).
fidelis, -e, *adj.* faithful, loyal.
fides, -ei, *n.f.* faith.
fidus, -a, -um, *adj.* faithful, true.
filioles, -i, *n.m.* little son.
filius, -i, *n.m.* son.
finco, finxi, fietum, 3 *v.* feign, invent, pretend.
fio, factus, fieri, 4 *v.* become, happen.
firmus, -a, -um, *adj.* firm, staunch.
fleo, fleui, fietum, 2 *v.* weep, shed tears.
fluxus, -a, -um, *adj.* flowing, unstable.
foculum, -i, *n. neut.* frying-pan.
foculus, -i, *n.m.* hearth.
foetidus, -a, -um, *adj.* stinking.
foras, *adv.* outside, without, abroad.
foris, *adv.* abroad, without.
formido, -inis, *n.f.* terror.
formido, 1 *v.* fear, be afraid of.
fortasse, *adv.* perhaps.
forte, *adv.* perchance, by chance.
fortuna, -ae, *n.f.* fortune.
fortunatus, -a, -um, *adj.* blest by fortune.
forum, -i, *n. neut.* market-place.
foueo, foui, fotum, 2 *v.* warm, keep warm.
frango, fregi, fractum, 3 *v.* break.
frater, -tris, *n.m.* brother.
fraudentus, -a, -um, *adj.* treacherous, cheating.
frendeo, frendui, fresum, 2 *v.* gnash.

fretus, -a, -um, *adj.* relying on.
frugi, *indecl. adj.* honest, good.
frustra, *adv.* in vain.
fucus, -i, *n.m.* deceit, dissimulation.
fuga, -ae, *n.f.* flight.
fugio, fugi, fugitum, 3 *v.* flee, escape.
fugitinos, -i, *n.m.* a runaway.
fugito, 1 *v.* run away, escape, avoid.
fundus, -i, *n.m.* farm.
fur, furis, *n.m.* thief.
furdifer, -eri, *n.m.* hang-dog, gal-lows-bird.
furfur, -uris, *n.m.* bran.
furtum, -i, *n. neut.* theft.
fustis, -is, *n.m.* cudgel.

G

gallinaceus, -a, -um, *adj.* of a hen or chicken.
garrilo, 4 *v.* babble, talk nonsense.
gaudeo, gaulsus, 2 *v.* rejoice, be glad.
genius, -i, *n.m.* genius, tutelard deity.
genu, -us, *n. neut.* knee.
genus, -eris, *n. neut.* family, race, kind.
germanus, -a, -um, *adj.* own.
gero, gessi, gestum, 3 *v.* do, carry on.
glandium, -i, *n. neut.* glandule, kernel.
glisco, no parts, 3 *v.* grow, spread.
gloriosus, -a, -um, *adj.* boastful, braggart.
gnatus, -i, *n.m.* son.
grandis, -a, *adj.* great.
gratia, -ae, *n.f.* favour, thanks.
gratilis (*see gratia*), for nothing, free of charge.
gratulor, 1 *v.* congratulate.
gravidus, -a, -um, *adj.* loaded with, full of.
gravis, -e, *adj.* grave, serious, heavy.
grauiter, *adv.* harshly, seriously.
gusto, 1 *v.* taste.
guttur, -uris, *n. neut.* gullet, throat.

H

habeo, 2 *v.* have, hold, consider, treat.
habito, 1 *v.* dwell, live.
haereo, haesi, 2 *v.* stick, be stuck fast.
hasta, -ae, *n.f.* spear.
han, *hand*, *neg. particle*, not.
Hercle, *interj.* by Hercules!
hereditas, -atis, *n.f.* inheritance, legacy.
heri, *adv.* yesterday.
hic, haec, hoc, *pron.* this; he, she, it.
hic, *adv.* here.
hinc, *adv.* hence, from here.
histrionis, -onis, *n.m.* actor, player.
hodie, *adv.* to-day.
holus, -eris, *n. neut.* vegetable, cabbage.
homo, -inis, *n.c.* man, human being.
homunculus, -i, *n.m.* manikin, puppet.
honesto, 1 *v.* distinguish, treat with consideration.
honestus, -a, -um, *adj.* honourable.
honoratus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part. of* honoro), honourable, esteemed.
honos, -oris, *n.m.* honour, consideration.
horaens, -a, -um, *adj.* pickled.
hospitium, -i, *n. neut.* lodging.
hosticus, -a, -um, *adj.* hostile, of the enemy.
hostis, -is, *n.m.* enemy, foeman.
huc, *adv.* hither.
humanus, -a, -um, *adj.* human.

I

iacio, ieci, iactum, 3 *v.* throw.
iam, *adv.* now.
ibi, *adv.* there.
ibidem, *adv.* in that very place, there.
idem, eadem, idem, *pron.* the same.
ieiunus, -a, -um, *adj.* hungry, fasting.
igitur, *conj.* therefore, accordingly.

ignavus, -a, -om, *adj.* coward, cowardly.

ignis, -is, *n.m.* fire.

ignoro, *i v.* be ignorant.

illicet, *v.* (one) may go; *as adv.* forthwith.

illico, *adv.* there and then, directly.

ille, **illa**, **illud**, *pron.* he, she, it.

illic, *adv.* there, yonder.

illuc, *adv.* thither.

illuceo, -luci, *2 v.* gleam, blaze.

imago, -inis, *n.f.* form, appearance.

imber, -ris, *n.m.* rain.

imitor, *i v.* imitate.

immitto, -misi, -missum, *3 v.* admit.

immo, *particle*, nay, indeed.

immortalis, -e, *adj.* immortal.

imparatus, -a, -um, *adj.* unsettled.

impedens, -ntis, *adj.* unwitting, unknowing.

imperator, -oris, *n.m.* commander-in-chief.

imperiosus, -a, -um, *adj.* arrogant.

impero, *i v.* command, give orders.

imperitus, -a, -um, *adj.* inexperienced.

impero, *i v.* command, order.

impetro, *i v.* ask, obtain.

impetus, -us, *n.m.* attack, onset.

in, *prep.* to, into; in.

incedo, -cessi, -cessum, *3 v.* walk to, approach.

incendo, -cendi, -censum, *3 v.* set on fire.

incertus, -a, -um, *adj.* doubtful, uncertain.

incipio, -cepi, -ceptum, *3 v.* begin.

incipis, *no parts*, *3 v.* begin.

incommodesticus, -a, -um, *adj.* annoying, importunate.

indaudio, *4 v.* hear, learn.

inde, *adv.* thence.

indemnatus, -a, -um, *adj.* unsentenced.

indicium, -i, *n. neut.* evidence, information.

indignus, -a, -um, *adj.* unworthy.

indo, -didi, -ditum, *3 v.* give to.

induco, -dixi, -ductum, *3 v.* bring to, put into.

indutiae, -arum, *n.f.* truce, treaty.

ineptus, -a, -um, *adj.* wild, foolish.

infectus, -a, -um, *adj.* undone, not done.

infidelis, -e, *adj.* unfaithful, disloyal.

ingenium, -i, *n. neut.* inclination, character, disposition.

ingens, -ntis, *adj.* enormous, vast.

inhonestus, -a, -um, *adj.* dishonourable, discreditable.

inibi, *adv.* therein, there.

inicio, -ieci, -iectum, *3 v.* put on.

inimicus, -a, -um, *adj.* hostile, dangerous.

iniquos, -a, -om, *adj.* unfair, dishonest, unequal.

iniuste, *adv.* unjustly.

inmemorabilis, -e, *adj.* unmentionable, unfit to repeat.

innoxius, -a, -um, *adj.* harmless.

inops, -opis, *adj.* poor, needy.

inpingo, -pegi, -pactum, *3 v.* forge or weld on.

inquam, *v. defective*, I say.

inquino, *i v.* soil.

inrideo, -risi, -risum, *2 v.* laugh at, mock.

irritatus, -a, -um, *adj.* angered, irritated.

inrogo, *i v.* propose against.

insania, -ae, *n.f.* madness.

insanus, -a, -um, *adj.* mad.

insciens, -ntis, *adj.* unaware, without knowing.

insecto, *i v.* pursue, attack.

insector, *i v.* attack.

insidiae, -arum, *n.f.* plot.

insisto, -stiti, *3 v.* hasten, be quick to.

inspecto, *i v.* observe, look at.

insputo, *i v.* spit upon.

insuesco, -sueui, -suetum, *3 v.* accustom.

insum, -fui, -esse, *v.* be in.

intelligo, -lexi, -lectum, *3 v.* understand.

intemperies, -ei, *n.f.* fury.

inter, *prep.* among, between.

interdico, -dixi, -dictum, *3 v.* forbid, object.

interdius, *adv.* by day.

interdum, *adv.* from time to time.
interea, *adv.* meanwhile.
intereo, -tui or -ti, -itum, -ire, 4 *v.* die.
interminor, 1 *v.* forbid with threats.
intro, *adv.* indoors, within.
intueor (intuor), -tuitus, -tueri, 2 *v.* look at, regard.
intus, *adv.* within, inside.
inuenio, -ueni, -uentum, 4 *v.* find.
inuentus, -us, *n.m.* discovery.
inuideo, -uidi, -uisum, 2 *v.* envy, grudge.
inuiso, -uisi, -uisum, 3 *v.* go to see.
inuitus, -a, -um, *adj.* unwilling.
innocatus, -a, -um, *adj.* uninvited, uncalled.
inuoco, 1 *v.* call upon, invoke.
innolucrum, -i, *n. neut.* napkin, towel.
locus, -i, *n.m.* joke, jest.
ipse (ipsus), -a, -um, *pron.* himself, herself, itself.
irascor, iratus, 3 *v.* be angry.
is, *ea*, *id*, *pron.* he, she, it.
iste, -a, -ud, *pron.* that (near you).
istic, -taec, -toc, *pron.* that near you.
istic, *adv.* there near you.
istinc, *adv.* from near you.
istuc, *adv.* thither, to near you.
ita, *adv.* so.
item, *adv.* as, in like manner.
iter, itineris, *n. neut.* way.
itidem, *adv.* in like manner, even so.
iubeo, iussi, iussum, 2 *v.* order, bid, command.
iudex, -diciis, *n.m.* judge.
iungo, iunxi, iunctum, 3 *v.* join, fasten.
iuro, 1 *v.* swear.
iur, iuris, *n. neut.* right, law.
iusiurandum, iuristurandi, *n. neut.* oath.
iustus, -a, -um, *adj.* just, impartial.
iunat, 1 *v. impers.* it pleases, benefits.
iuuentus, -tutis, *n.f.* youth, young man.
iuvo, iui, iutum, 1 *v.* help.

L

labes, -is, *n.f.* blight.
labium, -i, *n. neut.* lip.
labos, -oris, *n.m.* labour, trouble, task.
lacruma, -ae, *n.f.* tear.
laedo, laesi, laesum, 3 *v.* harm, offend.
laetitia, -ae, *n.f.* happiness.
laetus, -a, -um, *adj.* happy.
lambo, -bi, -bitum, 3 *v.* lick, lap.
lamentarius, -a, -um, *adj.* of sorrow, sorrowful, sad.
lanius, -i, *n.m.* butcher.
lapidarius, -a, -um, *adj.* of stone.
lapidicinae, -arum, *n.f.* stone-quarries.
lapis, -idis, *n.m.* stone.
largior, 4 *v.* bestow.
laridum, -i, *n. neut.* bacon.
larua, -ae, *n.f.* spirit, ghost.
lassitudo, -inis, *n.f.* weariness.
lassus, -a, -um, *adj.* tired, weary.
lateo, -ui, 2 *v.* lie hid, lurk.
latito, 1 *v.* lie hid, hide.
latomiae, -arum, *n.f.* stone-quarry.
laudo, 1 *v.* praise, commend.
lauo, laui, lauari, lautum, lotum, lauatum, 1 *v.* bathe.
laus, laudis, *n.f.* praise, glory.
legio, -onis, *n.f.* muster, legion, army.
lenis, -e, *adj.* gentle, light.
leno, -onis, *n.m.* procurer, pander.
lepidus, -a, -um, *adj.* elegant, witty.
lepus, -oris, *n.m.* hare.
lex, legis, *n.f.* law, term.
libella, -ae, *n.f.* small silver coin, groat.
libens, -ntis, *adj.* willing.
liber, -era, -erum, *adj.* free.
liberalis, -e, *adj.* free-born, noble.
libertas, -atis, *n.f.* liberty, freedom.
libertus, -i, *n.m.* freedman.
libet, -uit, 2 *v.* it pleases.
licet, -uit, 2 *v.* one may.
lignor, 1 *v.* fetch wood.
ligurrio, 4 *v.* be dainty; lick up, feed daintily.
lingua, -ae, *n.f.* tongue.

linquo, liqui, lictum, 3 *v.* leave.
lis, litis, *n.f.* quarrel.
loco, 1 *v.* contract.
locus, -i, *n.m.* place, room.
longus, -a, -um, *adj.* long.
loquor, locutus, 3 *v.* speak, say, tell.
lorum, -i, *n. neut.* strap, thong.
lubens, -ntis, *adj.* willing.
lubet, -uit, 2 *v.* it pleases.
lucrum, -i, *n. neut.* gain.
ludifico, 1 *v.* mock, make sport of.
ludo, lusi, lusum, 3 *v.* mock, play; waste.
ludus, -i, *n.m.* play, sport.
lupus, -i, *n.m.* wolf.
luridus, -a, -um, *adj.* lurid, ghastly.
lusito, 1 *v.* play.
lutulentus, -a, -um, *adj.* dirty.
lux, lucis, *n.f.* light.

M

macero, 1 *v.* waste away; *passive*, be distressed.
macesco, *no parts*, 3 *v.* grow thin.
macilentus, -a, -um, *adj.* thin.
macritudo, -inis, *n.f.* leanness.
macula, -ae, *n.f.* spot.
maculo, -i, *v.* stain, spot, speckle.
maeror, -oris, *n.m.* grief.
magnus, -a, -um, *adj.* great.
maiores, -um, *n.m.* ancestors.
mae, *adv.* badly.
malefactum, -i, *n. neut.* villainy.
malignitas, -atis, *n.f.* spitefulness, niggardliness.
malo, malui, malle, 3 *v.* prefer.
malum, -i, *n. neut.* misfortune, ill.
malus, -a, -um, *adj.* bad, wicked.
mancupium, -i, *n. neut.* chattel.
mando, 1 *v.* command.
maneo, mansi, mansum, 2 *v.* remain.
manica, -ae, *n.f.* handcuff.
mantellum, -i, *n. neut.* cloak.
mantiscinor, 1 *v.* prophesy.
maritimus, -a, -um, *adj.* of the sea, marine.
mater, -tris, *n.f.* mother.
medicus, -i, *n.m.* doctor, physician.
melliusculam, *adv.* somewhat better.

memini, -isse, *v. defective*, remember, call to mind.
memor, -oris, *adj.* mindful, unforgetting.
memorabilis, -e, *adj.* memorable, notable.
memoria, -ae, *n.f.* memory.
memoriter, *adv.* in mind.
memoro, 1 *v.* tell, relate.
mendax, -acis, *adj.* lying; a liar.
mendicor, 1 *v.* play the beggar.
menstrualis, -e, *adj.* for a month.
mentior, -itus, 4 *v.* lie, tell falsehoods.
merces, -cedis, *n.f.* pay, reward.
mercor, 1 *v.* buy, purchase.
mereo, **mereor**, 2 *v.* deserve.
meretrix, -icis, *n.f.* courtesan.
merus, -a, -um, *adj.* sheer.
messor, -oris, *n.m.* reaper.
metuo, -ui, 3 *v.* fear, be afraid of.
miles, -itis, *n.m.* soldier.
Milesius, -a, -um, *adj.* of Miletus.
mina, -ae, *n.f.* mina, a sum of money.
minitatio, -onis, *n.f.* threat.
minito, 1 *v.* threaten.
miror, 1 *v.* wonder, marvel, admire.
miser, -era, -erum, *adj.* wretched, unhappy.
misereo, 2 *v.* pity.
misereor, -uit, *v. impers.* it pities one, *i.e.* one pities.
miseria, -ae, *n.f.* wretchedness, misfortune.
modalis, -e, *adj.* holding a modius or peck.
modo, *adv.* only.
modus, -i, *n.m.* means, way, manner.
molestus, -a, -um, *adj.* troublesome, irksome.
mollis, -e, *adj.* soft, ripe.
Molossicus, -a, -um, *adj.* Molossian.
moneo, 2 *v.* warn, advise.
monerula, -ae, *n.f.* jackdaw.
monstro, 1 *v.* show, inform.
mora, -ae, *n.f.* delay, waste of time.
moratus, -a, -um, *adj.* mannered, conditioned.
morbus, -i, *n.m.* disease.

mordicus, *adv.* with the teeth.
morigeror, 1 *v.* comply with, accommodate oneself to.
morigerus, -a, -um, *adj.* compliant.
morior, **mortuus**, **mori**, 3 *v.* die.
moror, 1 *v.* delay, linger; care about.
morus, -a, -um, *adj.* foolish.
mos, **moris**, *n.m.* custom, habit, manner.
mox, *adv.* soon, shortly.
multa, -ae, *n.f.* fine.
multigenis, -e, *adj.* of many kinds.
multo, 1 *v.* fine, punish.
multus, -a, -um, *adj.* many, much.
munero, 1 *v.* reward.
mus, **muris**, *n.m.* rat, mouse.
mutatio, -onis, *n.f.* exchange.
muto, 1 *v.* change, exchange.
mutus, -a, -um, *adj.* dumb.

N

nam, *conj.* for, because.
nanciscor, **nactus** or **nanctus**, 3 *v.* get, obtain.
nascor, **natus**, 3 *v.* be born.
nasus, -i, *n.m.* nose.
natalis, -e, *adj.* relating to birth; *sc. dies*, birthday.
natio, -onis, *n.f.* nation.
ne, *conj.* lest, that . . . not.
nebula, -ae, *n.f.* cloud.
nec, *conj.* nor; neither . . . nor.
nego, 1 *v.* deny; say not.
negotium, -i, *n. neut.* business, trouble; question.
neruos, -i, *n.m.* sinew; fetter.
nescio, 4 *v.* be ignorant, not know.
nescius, -a, -um, *adj.* ignorant; unknown.
neu or **neue**, *conj.* or that not, nor.
ne utiquam, *adv.* by no means.
nihil, nil, *indecl. n. neut.* nothing, none, not at all.
nimis, *adv.* too much, very much.
nimius, -a, -um, *adj.* excessive, too great.
nisi, *conj.* unless.
nobilitas, -atis, *n.f.* high birth, nobility.

nolo, **nolui**, **nolle**, 3 *v.* be unwilling.
nomen, -inis, *n. neut.* name.
nomino, 1 *v.* name, call.
non, *adv.* no.
noui, -isse, *v. defective*, know, be aware.
nouicius, -a, -um, *adj.* new-come, newly enslaved.
nouos, -a, -om, *adj.* new.
nox, **noctis**, *n.f.* night.
nucleus, -i, *n.m.* kernel.
nugae, -arum, *n.f.* trifle, nonsense.
nugator, -oris, *n.m.* trifler.
nullus, -a, -um, *adj.* no.
nummus, -i, *n.m.* coin.
numquis, -qua, -quid, *pron.* is there any who?
nunc, *adv.* now.
nunciam, *adv.* now.
nunquam, *adv.* never.
nuntio, 1 *v.* report, announce.
nuntius, -i, *n.m.* messenger, mes- sage.
nuperus, -a, -um, *adj.* recent, fresh.
nusquam, *adv.* nowhere.

O

ob, *prep.* on account of, because of.
obambulo, 1 *v.* walk about.
obliviscor, **oblitus**, 3 *v.* forget.
obnoxius, -a, -um, *adj.* beholden, obliged to.
obsecro, 1 *v.* beseech, entreat.
obsequiosus, -a, -um, *adj.* obedient, observant.
obsequor, -secutus, 3 *v.* obey.
obsono, 1 *v.* go marketing.
obstitrix, -icis, *n.f.* midwife.
obsto, -stiti, -stitum, 1 *v.* oppose, stop.
obsum, -ful, -esse, *v.* be in the way, harmful to.
obtingo, -tigi, 3 *v.* fall to.
obuiam, *adv.* in the way.
occasio, -onis, *n.f.* opportunity.
occator, -oris, *n.m.* harrower.
occido, -cidi, -casum, 3 *v.* fall, die.
occido, -cidi, -cisum, 3 *v.* kill.
occipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 *v.* begin.
occo, 1 *v.* harrow.
occulto, 1 *v.* conceal.

occultum, -i, *n. neut.* secret.
octoni, -ae, -a, *num.* eight each.
oculus, -i, *n. m.* eye.
odi, odisse, *v. defective*, hate, loathe.
odiosissimus, -a, -um, *adj.* troublesome, importunate.
odium, -i, *n. neut.* hatred.
odor, -oris, *n. m.* stink, smell.
offendo, -di, -sum, 3 *v.* strike against.
offero, obtuli, oblatum, offerre, 3 *v.* put in the way, offer.
officium, -i, *n. neut.* duty.
offreno, 1 *v.* bit and bridle.
offucia, -ae, *n. f.* paint; trick.
olearius, -i, *n. m.* oil-seller.
olim, *adv.* once, long ago; some day.
omnino, *adv.* altogether.
onero, 1 *v.* heap, load, burden.
opera, -ae, *n. f.* attention, work.
operio, -ui, -tum, 4 *v.* cover, hide.
ophthalmias, -ae, *n. m.* a fish, perhaps a lamprey.
opimitas, -atis, *n. f.* fatness, plenty.
opimus, -a, -um, *adj.* fat, rich.
opinor, 1 *v.* think.
opiparus, -a, -um, *adj.* rich, sumptuous.
oportet, 2 *v. impers.* one must.
oppeto, -ui or -ii, -itum, 3 *v.* encounter.
ops, opis, *n. f.* power, ability, wealth.
opsono, 1 *v.* go marketing.
optestor, 1 *v.* entreat.
optingo, -tigi, 3 *v.* fall to, happen to.
opto, 1 *v.* wish, desire.
optumus, -a, -um, *adj.* best.
opus, -eris, *n. neut.* need, task.
oratio, -onis, *n. f.* speech, conversation.
orbitas, -atis, *n. f.* bereavement, childlessness.
ordo, -inis, *n. m.* order.
ornamentum, -i, *n. neut.* decoration; stage properties.
ornatus, -a, -um, *adj.* equipped.
os, ossis, *n. neut.* bone.
os, oris, *n. neut.* mouth, face.
ostendo, -di, -sum, 3 *v.* show, manifest.
ostium, -i, *n. neut.* door.
otium, -i, *n. neut.* leisure.

P

pactum, -i, *n. neut.* agreement, means.
paene, *adv.* nearly, almost.
palam, *prep.* openly, in public.
pallium, -i, *n. neut.* cloak.
Panicei, -orum, *n. m.* of Breadby (*a pun on panis*).
par, paris, *adj.* equal, right, natural.
parasiticus, -a, -um, *adj.* of a parasite.
parasitus, -i, *n. m.* parasite, diner-out.
parco, peperci and parsi, parsum, 3 *v.* spare, be sparing of, save.
pariter, *adv.* equally.
pars, -tis, *n. f.* part.
pateo, -ui, 2 *v.* be open, disclosed.
pater, -tris, *n. m.* father.
patina, -ae, *n. f.* dish, platter.
patria, -ae, *n. f.* fatherland, native country.
patricius, -a, -um, *adj.* of high birth, noble.
patronus, -i, *n. m.* patron.
paucus, -a, -um, *adj.* few.
pauxillum, -i, *n. neut.* a little, very little.
pecten, -inis, *n. m.* comb.
pecto, pexi, pexum, 3 *v.* comb; give a dressing to.
pectus, -oris, *n. neut.* breast, heart.
peculiaris, -e, *adj.* one's own, private.
peculium, -i, *n. neut.* private property, savings.
pecunia, -ae, *n. f.* money.
pellis, -is, *n. f.* skin.
pendeo, pependi, 2 *v.* hang.
penes, *prep.* in the power of.
penus, -i and -us, *n. c.* victuals, food.
per, *prep.* through, by.
percontor, 1 *v.* ask, enquire.
perdo, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v.* lose, destroy.
perdoceo, -ui, -tum, 2 *v.* teach, influence.
perfero, -tuli, -latum, -ferre, 3 *v.* complete, transact, endure.
perfidia, -ae, *n. f.* perfidy, treachery.

pergo, **perrexi**, **perrectum**, 3 *v.* proceed, go on.
periculum, -i, *n. neut.* danger.
perjurus, -a, -um, *adj.* perjured, lying.
perlubet, -uit, 2 *v. impers.* please very much.
permano, 1 *v.* leak out.
perna, -ae, *n.f.* ham.
perpauillum, -i, *n. neut.* a very, very little.
perperam, *adv.* falsely, wrongly.
perpetior, -pessus, 3 *v.* endure, suffer.
perpetuos, -a, -om, *adj.* everlasting, for ever.
persequor, -secutus, 3 *v.* obtain.
perspicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3 *v.* see through, look at.
pertinax, -acis, *adj.* very tenacious, close-fisted.
pertractate, *adv.* elaborately, with a moral in view.
peruino, -uixi, -uictum, 3 *v.* live on.
pes, **pedis**, *n.m.* foot.
pestis, -is, *n.f.* plague, ruin.
peto, -ii or -iui, -itum, 3 *v.* seek, ask.
petro, -onis, *n.m.* old sheep.
philosophor, 1 *v.* philosophize, moralize.
phylaca, -ae, *n.f.* prison.
pictum, -i, *n. neut.* painting, picture.
piget, -uit, 2 *v. impers.* it irks, annoys.
pignus, -eris and -oris, *n. neut.* pledge.
pila, -ae, *n.f.* ball.
piscarius, -a, -um, *adj.* of fish.
piscator, -oris, *n.m.* fisherman, fishmonger.
piscis, -is, *n.m.* fish.
pistor, -oris, *n.m.* miller, baker.
Pistorenses, -ium, *n.m.* of Bakerston (*pun* on **pistor**).
pistrinum, -i, *n. neut.* mill, bakery.
plx, **picis**, *n.f.* pitch.
Placentini, -orum, *n.m.* of Cakeby (*pun* on **placenta**).
placeo, 2 *v.* please.
plaga, -ae, *n.f.* stripe, flogging.

Flagipatidae, -arum, *n.m.* Buffet-bearers.
planus, -a, -um, *adj.* clear, manifest.
platea, -ae, *n.f.* street.
plausus, -us, *n.m.* applause.
plecto, **plexi** or -ui, **plexum**, 3 *v.* beat, punish.
pluit, **pluit** or **pluit**, 3 *v. impers.* it rains.
plus, **pluris**, *adj. or n.* more.
poena, -ae, *n.f.* punishment.
poeta, -ae, *n.m.* poet.
pol, *interj.* by Pollux!
pollens, -ntis, *adj.* powerful.
pompa, -ae, *n.f.* splendour.
ponderosus, -a, -um, *adj.* heavy.
pono, **posui**, **positum**, 3 *v.* place, set.
porcina, -ae, *n.f.* pork.
porcinarius, -i, *n.m.* pork-butcher.
porro, *adv.* straight.
porta, -ae, *n.f.* gate, door.
portus, -us, *n.m.* harbour.
possum, **potui**, **posse**, *v.* be able.
post, *prep. and adv.* after, afterwards.
postea, *adv.* afterwards, hereafter.
postilla, *adv.* thenceforward, there-after.
postquam, *conj.* after that.
postulo, 1 *v.* ask, seek, demand.
potatio, -onis, *n.f.* drinking.
potestas, -atis, *n.f.* power, possession.
potio, -iui, -itum, 4 *v.* put in the power of.
potior, -itus, 4 *v.* get possession of.
potis, -e, *adj.* able, capable.
praecido, -cidi, -cisum, 3 *v.* cut off.
praecipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 *v.* instruct.
praeda, -ae, *n.f.* spoil, plunder.
praedico, 1 *v.* publish, say, recommend.
praedico, -dixi, -dictum, 3 *v.* foretell, give notice.
praehibeo, 2 *v.* supply.
praeopto, 1 *v.* prefer.
praesens, -ntis, *adj.* present, ready.
praestino, 1 *v.* buy, market.
praesto, -stiti, -stitum, 1 *v.* be preferable.

praestrigia, -ae, *n.f.* deception, knavery.

praeter, *prep.* beside, besides.

praeterea, *adv.* besides, in addition.

praetereo, -tui or -li, -itum, -ire, 4 *v.* pass by.

praetor, -oris, *n.m.* praetor.

praetruncō, 1 *v.* cut off, hack off.

praetura, -ae, *n.f.* office.

praenoto, -noti, -notum, 3 *v.* devote first.

prandium, -i, *n. neut.* dinner, lunch.

precem, -is, *n.f.* prayer, entreaty.

prehendo (prando), **prehendi**, **prehensum**, 3 *v.* seize, grasp.

pretium, -i, *n. neut.* price.

primundum, *adv.* in the very first place.

principio, *adv.* first.

principium, -i, *n. neut.* beginning.

privatus, -a, -um, *adj.* private, in private life.

pro, *prep.* for, in accordance with.

probe, *adv.* well, properly, nicely.

probus, -a, -um, *adj.* good.

procedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v.* advance, prosper.

proclivis, -e, *adj.* downwards, easy.

procul, *adv.* far away, far from.

produco, -dixi, -ductum, 3 *v.* bring out, bring forward.

proellum, -i, *n. neut.* battle, struggle.

profecto, *adv.* certainly, assuredly.

profero, -tuli, -latum, -ferre, *v.* carry forward, put off.

profiteor, -fessus, 2 *v.* volunteer.

profugio, -fugi, 3 *v.* flee, run away, escape.

profundum, -i, *n. neut.* depth, abyss.

prognatus, -a, -um, *adj.* descended from, sprung from.

prohibeo, 2 *v.* forbid, prevent.

proin, **proinde**, *adv.* just as, therefore, so.

proloquor, -locutus, 3 *v.* utter, explain.

promereo, 2 *v.* deserve.

promo, **prompsi**, **promptum**, 3 *v.* fetch out.

propediem, *adv.* soon.

propemodum, *adv.* nearly, almost, pretty well.

propter, *prep.* on account of.

propterea, *adv.* therefore, on that account.

proripio, -ripui, -reptum, 3 *v.* snatch away.

prosum, -fui, **prodesse**, *v.* benefit, profit.

protinus, *adv.* at once.

prouenio, -ueni, -uentum, 4 *v.* come out, turn out.

provideo, -vidi, -uisum, 2 *v.* see before, foresee.

prouincia, -ae, *n.f.* province, department.

prudens, -ntis, *adj.* knowing, aware, prudent.

publicus, -a, -um, *adj.* public.

pudet, -uit, 2 *v.* it shames; one is ashamed.

pudice, *adv.* modestly.

pudicitia, -ae, *n.f.* modesty.

pudicus, -a, -um, *adj.* modest.

puer, -eri, *n.m.* boy, slave.

pugilatus, -us, *n.m.* boxing.

pugna, -ae, *n.f.* fight, battle.

pugnum, -i, *n. neut.* fist.

pullus, -i, *n.m.* chicken.

pulto, 1 *v.* knock.

purus, -a, -um, *adj.* clean.

putamen, -inis, *n. neut.* shell, peel.

Q

quadrimulus, -i, *n.m.* a little boy of four years.

quadrimus, -a, -um, *adj.* of four years, four years old.

quadrupedans, -ntis, *adj.* galloping.

quaerito, 1 *v.* keep asking.

quaero (quaeso), **quaesui**, **quaesitum**, 3 *v.* ask, enquire.

quaestio, -onis, *n.f.* seeking, looking for, search.

quaestor, -oris, *n.m.* quaestor.

quaestus, -us, *n.m.* trade.

quam, *adv.* as; than, how.

quamquam, *conj.* although.

quando, *adv.* when? when, since, because.

quantillulus, -a, -um, *adj.* what little, how little.

quantus, -a, -um, *adj.* how great, how small.
quasi, *adv.* as though, as if.
queo, quili or quili, quitum, quire, 4 *v.* be able.
qui, quae, quod, *rel. pron.* who, which.
quia, *conj.* because.
quidem, *adv.* indeed.
quiesco, quieui, quietum, 3 *v.* be quiet.
quin, *conj.* but that; why...not?
quis, quis, quid, *indef. pron.* anyone, anything.
quispiam, quispiam, quippiam, *indef. pron.* anyone, anything.
quisquam, quaequam, quioquam, *indef. pron.* anyone, anything (after negatives).
quili, quasili, quodili and quidili, *indef. adj. and pron.* anyone or anything you like.
quo, *adv.* whither.
quom, *conj.* when; since; although.
quoniam, *conj.* since, because, whereas.
quoquam, *adv.* anywhere.
quor, *adv.* why.
quotiensquomque, *adv.* as often as, whenever.

R

rabies, -ei, *n.f.* madness.
rabiosus, -a, -um, *adj.* mad.
rado, -si, -sum, 3 *v.* scrape.
ratio, -onis, *n.f.* reason, cause, means.
ratiuncula, -ae, *n.f.* accounts.
rebito, *no parts*, 3 *v.* return, come back.
recedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v.* go back, retire, return.
recens, *adv.* newly.
recipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 *v.* regain, recover.
recludo, -clusi, -clisum, 3 *v.* open, unlock.
recogito, 1 *v.* reflect, consider.
reconcilio, 1 *v.* recover, restore.
recte, *adv.* rightly.
rectus, -a, -um, *adj.* right.
recupero, 1 *v.* recover, regain.

redambulo, 1 *v.* walk back.
redauspico, 1 *v.* take the auspices again.
reddo, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v.* give back.
redeo, -lui or -li, -litum, -ire, 4 *v.* return.
redimo, -emi, -emptum, 3 *v.* buy back.
reduco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v.* bring back, restore.
redux, -ducis, *adj.* brought back, returned.
refringo, -fregi, -fractum, 3 *v.* break open.
regalis, -e, *adj.* royal, regal.
regredior, -gressus, 3 *v.* return.
relicuos, -a, -om, *adj.* the rest, remainder.
remitto, -misi, -missum, 3 *v.* send away, disband.
reor, *ratus*, *reri*, *v.* think, believe.
reperio, *repperi*, *repertum*, 4 *v.* discover, find.
requiesco, -quieui, -quietum, 3 *v.* rest.
requiro, -quisiui, -quisitum, 3 *v.* ask for.
res, *rel. n.f.* thing, matter, circumstance.
resciso, -scui, -scitum, 3 *v.* find out, discover.
resideo, -sedi, -sessum, 2 *v.* remain, rest, keep (holiday).
respicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3 *v.* look back, look upon.
respondeo, -spondi, -sponsum, 2 *v.* answer, reply.
restito, 1 *v.* keep stopping, loiter.
restringo, -strinxi, -strictum, 3 *v.* bare.
retineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2 *v.* keep, grasp.
reuenio, -ueni, -uentum, 4 *v.* come back.
reuorto, -uorti, -uorsum, 3 *v.* return.
reus, -i, *n.m.* defendant, prisoner.
rex, *regis*, *n.m.* king, patron.
rideo, *risi*, *risum*, 2 *v.* laugh, laugh at.
ridiculus, -a, -um, *adj.* ridiculous, amusing.

ros, roris, n.m. dew.
rota, -ae, n.f. wheel.
rubor, -oris, n.m. blush.
rumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3 v. break, burst.
ruro, 1 v. ruralize, rusticate.
rursus, adv. again.
rus, ruris, n. neut. country.
rusticus, -a, -um, adj. of the country, rustic.

S

saccus, -i, n.m. bag, wallet.
sacer, -ora, -orum, adj. sacred, holy.
sacrificio, 1 v. sacrifice.
sacrum, -i, n. neut. sacrifice.
saepe, adv. often.
saltem, adv. at least, at any rate.
salve, interj. hail!
salus, -utis, n.f. safety, health.
Salus, -utis, n.f. the goddess of safety.
Samius, -a, -um, adj. Samian, of Samos.
sacntus, -a, -um, adj. sacred, holy.
sane, adv. indeed, really, by all means.
sapientia, -ae, n.f. wisdom, wit.
sapio, -iui and -ii, 3 v. be wise, have sense.
sario, -ui and -iui, 4 v. hoe.
sartor, -oris, n.m. hoer.
satis, adv. enough, sufficient, plenty.
sator, -oris, n.m. sower.
satur, -ura, -urum, adj. full, replete.
saturitas, -atis, n.f. fulness, repletion.
saxum, -i, n. neut. stone.
scaena, -ae, n.f. stage.
scelestus, -i, n.m. villain, rogue.
scelus, -eris, n. neut. villainy, knavery.
scilicet, adv. of course, to be sure.
scio, scui, scitum, 4 v. know, be aware.
scitor, 1 v. enquire.
scitus, -a, -um, adj. (*part. of scisco*) adroit, shrewd.

scomber, -ri, n.m. mackerel.
scortum, -i, n. neut. mistress.
scrofa, -ae, n.f. sow.
scroffipascus, -i, n.m. pig-keeper.
scruposus, -a, -um, adj. rough, rugged.
se, sui, pron. himself, herself, itself, themselves.
sebum, -i, n. neut. tallow.
secedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. withdraw.
sectarius, -a, -um, adj. followed (*i.e.* bell-wether).
secundum, prep. next to.
secus, adv. otherwise, differently.
sed, conj. but.
sedeo, sedi, sessum, 2 v. sit.
sedulo, adv. carefully, straightforwardly.
segrego, 1 v. separate, keep apart.
semel, adv. once.
semper, adv. always.
senex, -is, n.m. old man.
sententia, -ae, n.f. plan, idea, thought, opinion.
sentietum, -i, n. neut. bramble-bush.
sensio, sensi, sensum, 4 v. feel, perceive, know.
sentis, -is, n.c. bramble.
sepiola, -ae, n.f. little cuttle-fish.
sequor, secutus, 3 v. follow.
seria, -ae, n.f. large jar, preserving-pot.
sero, adv. late, too late.
seruio, 4 v. be a slave, be in bondage.
seruitus, -utis, n.f. slavery, bondage.
seruo, 1 v. preserve, save.
seruolus, -i, n.m. slaveling.
seruos, -i, n.m. slave.
sescentoplagus, -i, n.m. six hundred stripes.
sesquipus, -eris, n. neut. a day's work and a half.
si, conj. if.
sicut, adv. just as.
signum, -i, n. neut. sign, proof.
sileo, -ui, 2 v. be silent.
simul, adv. at the same time, at once; as soon.

sine, *prep.* without.
singularius, -a, -um, *adj.* single.
sino, **siui**, **situm**, 3 *v.* allow, permit.
siquis, **siqua**, **siquid**, *pron.* if any.
sis = **si uis**.
situs, -a, -um, *adj.* placed, set, situated.
sobrius, -a, -um, *adj.* serious.
sodalis, -is, *n.m.* companion.
soleo, **solitus**, 2 *v.* be accustomed, wont.
soluo, **solpi**, **solutum**, 3 *v.* free, release.
somniciose, *adv.* sleepily.
somnio, 4 *v.* dream.
sons, -ntis, *adj.* guilty.
sorsum, *adv.* asunder, differently.
sospes, -itis, *adj.* safe.
spatium, -i, *n. neut.* space, time.
spoctator, -oris, *n.m.* onlooker.
specto, 1 *v.* look at, watch.
sperabilis, -e, *adj.* to be hoped for.
sperno, **spreui**, **spretum**, 3 *v.* despise; hold aloof from.
spero, 1 *v.* hope.
spes, **spei**, *n.f.* hope.
spondeo, **spondei**, **sponsum**, 2 *v.* pledge, promise.
spurcidious, -a, -um, *adj.* ribald.
statua, -ae, *n.f.* statue.
stimulo, 1 *v.* urge, excite.
sto, **steti**, **statum**, 1 *v.* stand.
stolidus, -a, -um, *adj.* dull, dullard.
strictim, *adv.* closely, close.
studeo, -ui, 2 *v.* be eager, anxious; pay attention.
stultus, -a, -um, *adj.* foolish.
suadeo, **suasi**, **suasum**, 2 *v.* advise.
suavis, -e, *adj.* sweet, pleasant.
subbasilicanus, -i, *n.m.* lounge about the Basilica.
subdolanus, -a, -um, *adj.* cunning, sly.
subduco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v.* draw out, balance (accounts).
subigitatio, -onis, *n.f.* obscenity.
sublino, -leui, -litum, 3 *v.* smear, paint.
subrufus, -a, -um, *adj.* reddish.
subruptio, -ripiui or **surpui**, -tum, 3 *v.* snatch, steal away.

subsellium, -i, *n. neut.* bench, stool.
subulto, 1 *v.* leap up, jump.
sucus, -i, *n.m.* juice.
sum, **ful**, **esse**, *v.* be.
sumen, -inis, *n. neut.* sow's pap.
summus, -a, -um, *adj.* highest, noblest.
sumo, **sumpsi**, **sumptum**, 3 *v.* take.
sumptus, -us, *n.m.* expense.
suos, -a, -om, *adj.* one's own.
supero, 1 *v.* surpass.
supplico, 1 *v.* entreat.
suppositio, -onis, *n.f.* substitution.
supremus, -a, -um, *adj.* highest, supreme.
supterfugio, -fugi, 3 *v.* escape.
surpiculus, -i, *n.m.* rush-basket.
sursum, *adv.* upwards.
sus, **suis**, *n.c.* pig, hog.
suscenseo, -sui, -sum, 2 *v.* be angry.
suspendo, -pendi, -pensum, 3 *v.* hang.
sustento, 1 *v.* endure.
sutela, -ae, *n.f.* artifice, wile.
sycophantia, -ae, *n.f.* craft, deceit.
syngraphus, -i, *n.m.* passport.

T

tabesco, **tabui**, 3 *v.* waste away.
taceo, -cul, 2 *v.* be silent, say nothing.
talentum, -i, *n. neut.* talent.
talis, -e, *adj.* such, of such a kind.
talus, -i, *n.m.* knuckle-bone, die; *in pl.* dice.
tamen, *adv.* yet, nevertheless.
tametsi, *conj.* even though, even if.
tantum, *adv.* only.
tantus, -a, -um, *adj.* so great, so much.
tarpeita, -ae, *n.m.* banker.
techina, -ae, *n.f.* trick.
tegus, -oris, *n. neut.* back.
temperi, *adv.* in time.
tempus, -oris, *n. neut.* time.
tenax, -acis, *adj.* grasping, close-fisted.
teneo, -ui, -tum, 2 *v.* hold, grasp, understand.
tergum, -i, *n. neut.* back.

tergus, -oris, *n. neut.* back.
 tero, triui, tritum, 3 *v.* rub, wear away.
 terrestris, -e, *adj.* of the earth, earthy.
 teruncius, -i, *n. m.* three-twelfths of an as; a farthing.
 testis, -is, *n. c.* witness.
 tostrina, -ae, *n. f.* barber's shop.
 trado, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v.* give, hand.
 tragoedia, -ae, *n. f.* tragedy.
 traho, traxi, tractum, 3 *v.* pull.
 tranquillo, 1 *v.* calm, compose.
 tranquillus, -a, -um, *adj.* quiet, appeased.
 tribus, -us, *n. f.* tribe, assembly.
 trigeminus, -a, -um, *adj.* triple, threefold.
 trudo, trusi, trusum, 3 *v.* push.
 trugo, -onis, *n. m.* sting-ray.
 tum, *adv.* then.
 tuos, -a, -om, *adj.* thy, your.
 turbo, 1 *v.* disturb, cause trouble.
 Turdetani, -orum, *n. m.* Turdetani, with a pun on *turdus*.

U

uae, *interj.* alas! woe!
 ualeo, -ui, 2 *v.* be strong, farewell.
 uanitas, -inis, *n. f.* emptiness; mendacity.
 uas, uasis, *n. neut.* vessel.
 ubi, *adv.* where; when.
 uehementer, *adv.* tightly, firmly.
 uel, *conj. and adv.* or; even.
 uenaticus, -a, -um, *adj.* for hunting; hound-like.
 uendo, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v.* sell.
 uenio, ueni, uentum, 4 *v.* come.
 uenor, 1 *v.* hunt.
 uenter, -tris, *n. m.* belly, stomach.
 uerax, -acis, *adj.* truthful.
 uerberens, -a, -um, *adj.* worthy of stripes.
 uerbero, 1 *v.* beat.
 uerbero, -onis, *n. m.* villain, rascal.
 uerbum, -i, *n. neut.* word, joke.
 uereor, -itus, 2 *v.* fear, be afraid.
 ueruerbium, -i, *n. neut.* truth-telling.

uero, *adv.* in truth, surely.
 uersus, -us, *n. m.* verse, line.
 ueruex, -ecis, *n. m.* wether.
 uerum, *conj.* but.
 uerus, -a, -um, *adj.* true, truthful.
 uester, -tra, -trum, *adj.* your.
 uestis, -is, *n. f.* garment, clothes.
 uestitus, -us, *n. m.* clothing, clothes.
 uetus, -eris, *adj.* old, former.
 uiaticum, -i, *n. neut.* travelling expenses, journey money.
 uicem, -is, *n. f.* turn, part; instead of.
 uicenumus, -a, -um, *adj.* twentieth.
 uictito, 1 *v.* live on, feed on.
 uictus, -us, *n. m.* food, fare.
 uidelicet, *adv.* evidently, of course.
 uideo, uidi, uisum, 2 *v.* see, look, observe.
 uigilo, 1 *v.* be awake.
 uilitas, -atis, *n. f.* cheapness, low price.
 uincio, uinxi, uinctum, 4 *v.* bind, throw into chains.
 uinco, uici, uictum, 3 *v.* conquer, overcome.
 uinculum, -i, *n. neut.* fetter.
 uirga, -ae, *n. f.* rod.
 uis, *no gen.*, *n. f.* violence, strength.
 uiso, uisi, uisum, 3 *v.* visit, go to see.
 uitium, -i, *n. neut.* fault, crime.
 uiuo, uixi, uictum, 3 *v.* live.
 uiuos, -a, -om, *adj.* alive.
 uix, *adv.* scarcely, hardly.
 ullus, -a, -um, *adj.* any.
 ultro, *adv.* away; freely, spontaneously.
 ultimus, -a, -um, *adj.* at the end, farthest.
 umerus, -i, *n. m.* shoulder.
 unde, *adv.* whence, from where.
 unicus, -a, -um, *adj.* only, sole.
 unus, -a, -um, *num.* one, only, alone.
 uocito, 1 *v.* call.
 uoco, 1 *v.* call, name.
 uolo, uolui, uelle, *v.* wish, desire.
 uolturius, -i, *n. m.* vulture.
 uoltus, -us, *n. m.* looks, face.
 uoluto, 1 *v.* roll, turn over, ponder.
 uorsum, uorsus, *prep.* towards.

uorto, uorti, uorsum, 3 *v.* turn, change.

uos, nostri and nostrum, *pron.* you.

noster, -tra, -trum, *adj.* your.

noto, notui, notitum, 1 *v.* forbid.

upupa, -ae, *n.f.* hoopoe; pickaxe.

usque, *adv.* constantly; all the time or way.

ut, *conj.* in order that; so that; although; as, when; how.

uterque, utraque, utrumque, *pron.* each of two; both.

utilis, -e, *adj.* useful, profitable.

utinam, *adv.* would that!

utiquam. See **ne utiquam**.

utor, usus, 3 *v.* use, make use of.

uxor, -oris, *n.f.* wife.

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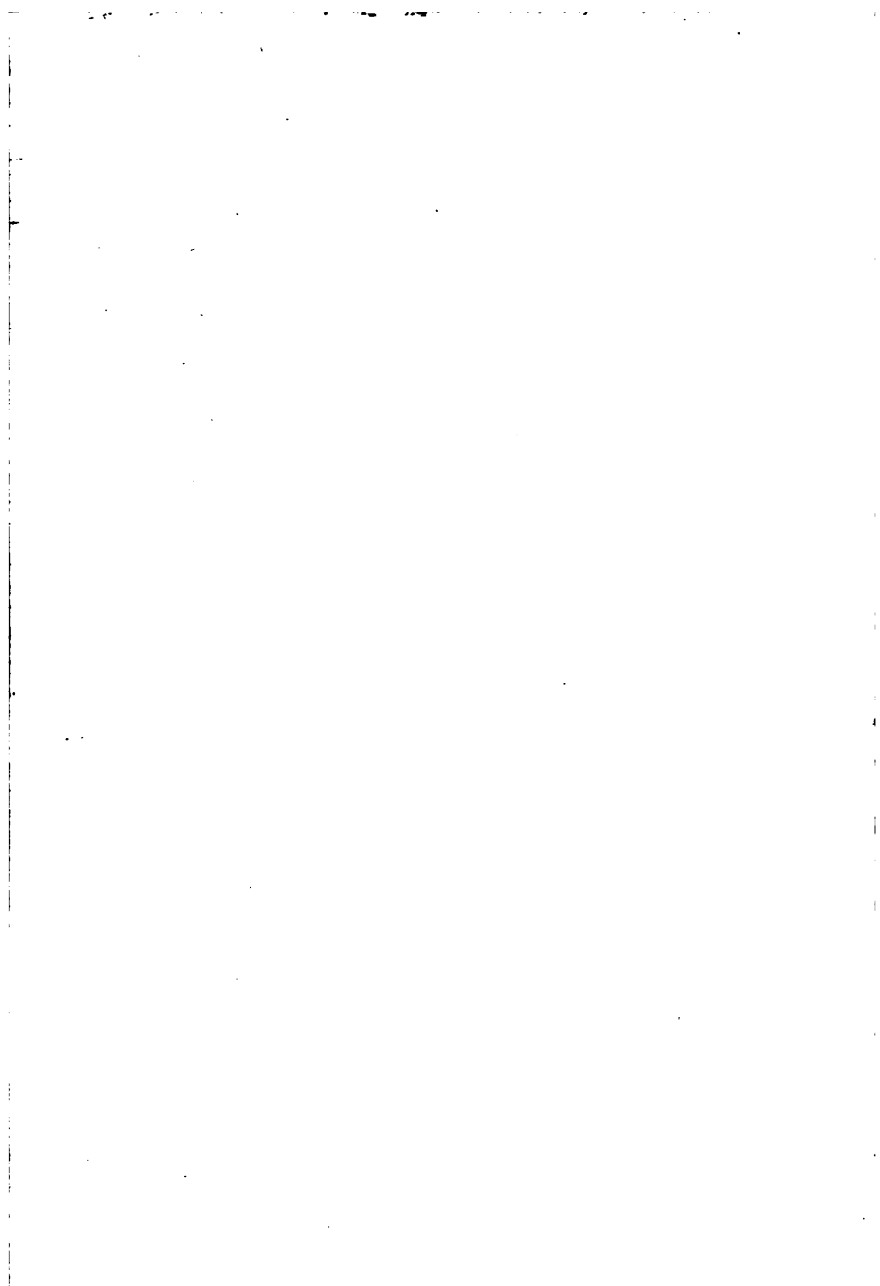
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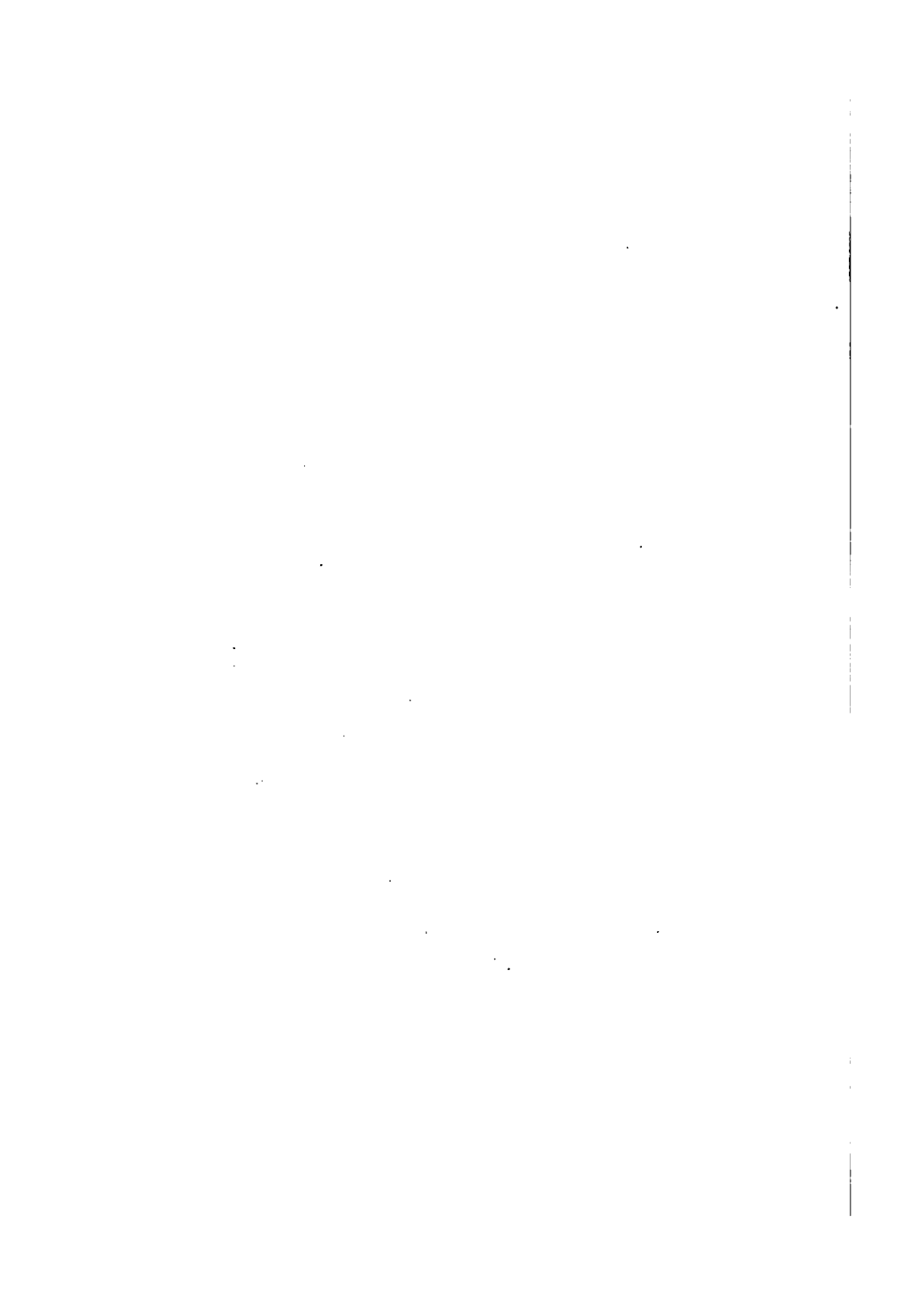
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